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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1936

Presentation Copy

Govt. Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1937.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introductory Note	XI
G T D GNID	
CHAPTER I.—BRANCHES OF THE C.N.I.B.	
1.—Suez Branch and Control of Suez Port	1
2.—Provincial Branches	4
Chapter II.—Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad	
1.—Seizure of 524 grammes of heroin on December 19, 1935, at Alexandria, ex s.s. "Ionia"	10
2.—The Voutsinas Case	13
3.—Seizure of 8·519 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on January 2, 1936, ex s.s. "Nijkerk," Dutch Flag. Case of Chan Chuen	15
4.—Seizure of 7·470 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on January 3, 1936, ex s.s. "Hoojkerk," Dutch Flag. Case of Ан Hong.	15
5.—Seizure of 910 grammes of opium at Port Said on Junary 4, 1936, ex s.s. "War Sudra," British Flag. Case of Yong Ан Мон	16
6.—Seizure of 11.815 kilogrammes of opium and 5.120 kilogrammes of hashish at Alexandria on January 6, 1936, ex s.s. "Ville de Beyrouth." Case of Hussein Gad Salem and others	17
7.—Seizure of 1.347 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on January 10, 1936, ex s.s. "Athos II," French Flag. Case of Yusef Ibrahim EL Ezabi and Pung Choye	18
8.—Seizure of 164 grammes of opium at Port Said on January 27, 1936, ex s.s. "War Hindoo," British Flag. Case of Mohamed Ismail el Morr and Adham Mohamed el Sirri	19
9.—Seizure of 9.852 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on February 3 and 5, 1936, ex s.s. "War Mehtar," British Admiralty. Case of Ling Ah Sing and others	20
10.—Seizure of 20 kilogrammes of hashish and 6 kilogrammes of opium at Qantara on March 8, 1936, ex a railway train arriving from Palestine. Case of Abdou Mitwalli Ali and Mohamed Idris	
FADL	22
and others	23

	Page
12.—Seizure of 4.664 kilogrammes of opium, 345 grammes of hashish and 10 grammes of heroin at Cairo and Alexandria on April 26 and 27, 1936. Case of Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine and others	24
13.—Seizure of 806.31 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on June 2, 1936, ex s.s. "Mariette Pasha." Case of Christophe	
	26
14.—Case of George Bruce, British Royal Marines	26
Greek subject	30
16.—Seizure of 75 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on June 15, 1936, ex s.s. "Maimyo." Case of Ali Abdulla	31
17.—Seizure of 1.300 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on July 6, 1936, ex s.s. "War Sirdar." Case of Ling Ah Swee and others	31
18.—Seizure of 85 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on July 18, 1936, ex s.s. "City of Hong Kong," British Flag. Case of Sheikh Munir Aks Amir and Abdel Rahman Mohamed	32
19.—Seizure of 500 grammes of heroin at Alexandria port on August 1, 1936, ex s.s. "Bourgas." Case of Vladimir Shimshiroff, Christo Philipoff and Christo Petroff, Bulgarian subjects	2—.3 31
20.—Seizure of 1/4 lb. of Indian hashish in 12 envelopes posted at Hyderabad, India, to Magamual Assomal in various towns of Upper Egypt	32
21.—Seizure of 1 kilo and 68 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on September 12, 1936. Case of Mme. Moretti, Greek subject	34
22.—Seizure of 2·674 kilogrammes of heroin from the Far East at Port Said on October 17, 1936, ex s.s. "Chenonceaux." Case of Elias Rameh	36
23.—Seizure of 233 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on September 12, 1936, ex s.s. "Calitea." Case of Enrico Sebastianutti	40
24.—Seizure of 330 grammes of hashish at Alexandria on September 23, 1936, ex s.s. "Principessa Olga." Case of Mijo Lejac	40
25.—Seizure of 320 grammes of opium at Port Said on September 25, 1936, ex s.s. "Zaafaran." Case of Монамер Said ец Варами	40
26.—Seizure of 2.537 kilogrammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on November 18, 1936, ex s.s. "City of Simla." Case of Shou-	
27.—Seizure of 1.210 kilogrammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on November 25, 1936, ex s.s. "Kioto." Case of Agostinho	41.
ANTEO	42

	Page
28.—Seizure of 801 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on November 27, 1936, ex s.s. "City of Cairo." Case of Abdulla Jan Allee, British subject	42
29.—Seizure of 200 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on November 30, 1936, ex s.s. "Mahsud." Case of Habib Rahman	43
30.—Seizure of 1.970 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on December 27, 1936, ex M/V "Aramis." Case of Wong Lih	44
31.—Seizure of 7 grammes of hashish at Port Said, ex s.s. "Serbino." Case of Rabeh Mohamed Fowzalla	45
32.—Seizure of 44 grammes of hashish at Port Said ex s.s. "City of Canton." Case of Abdel Latif Sheikh Abdulla	45
33.—Seizure of 22 grammes of Indian hashish at Port Said ex s.s. "Barouda." Case of Abdel Aziz Swan Kham	45
34.—Seizures made by the Coastguards during the period from December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936	46
Chapter III.—Smuggling through Sinai	
1.—Seizures by Frontiers Administration	54
2.—Sallam Khidr, Drug trafficker and brigand of the desert	55
3.—Seizure of 1 kilogramme and 50 grammes of opium and 6 kilogrammes and 488 grammes of hashish in the Ismailia desert. Case of Abdulla Selim Maghasseb, Suliman Selim Ferghani and others	57
CHAPTER IV.—CASES OF SEIZURES IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY	
1.—Attempt at murder caused by narcotic drug trafficking. Case of Mursi Mohamed el Fayoumi and others	60
2.—Case of Mahmoud Hussein el Bakari who was killed during the perquisition made on March 14, 1936	60
3.—Seizure of 2·020 kilogrammes of hashish at Ismailia on May 3, 1936. Case of NICOLAS MASTROANDREA and others	61
4.—Seizure of 9.780 kilogrammes of opium and 260 grammes of hashish at Alexandria on May 25, 1936. Case of Joseph Levy and others	6
5.—Seizure of 525 grammes of hashish at Alexandria on June 8, 1936. Case of Ismail Mohamed Saad, alias Hussein and Ali Sayed el Barbari	64
6.—Seizure of 2:575 kilogrammes of opium at Alexandria on June 20, 1936. Case of Mohamed Ahmed Qassem and Mohamed Ahmed Hussein	65

	Page
7.—Seizure of 1.445 kilos of heroin at Port Said in possession of Flamino Cantoni, Greek subject, by the Coastguards Administration	
8.—Seizure of 618 grammes of heroin at Cairo on August 25, 1936. Case of Odissias Dracopoulos and others	65
9.—Seizure of 7 grammes of Indian hashigh at Day 3:1	66
od 8, 1990. Case of Zaki Ali El Hariri	67
10.—Seizure of 180 grammes of opium at Alexandria on September 9, 1936. Case of Badawi Omar Abdalla	68
11.—Gang of Nicolas P. Valvis	68
12.—Seizure of 25·60 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on October 13, 1936. Case of Fouz Sawi Atia and others	
13.—Seizure of 600 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on November 10, 1936. Case of Petro Perides and Sarandi Mastori, Greek subjects	70
14.—Seizure of 964 grammes of hashish and 3 ampoules of morphine at Alexandria on November 21, 1936. Case of SAYED IBRAHIM SHEHATA and others	71
10.—Seizure of 100 grammes of heroin at Alexand.	73
WESTOR JOANNOU, Cypriot, British subject	73
16.—Two narcotic traffickers jump to death	74
17.—Smuggling in Damietta	76
Constant of the second of the	
Chapter V. Tricks of the trade	78
Chapter VI	
Legislation in Egypt	
	81
Chapter VII.—Situation in certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking	
1.—Advisory Committee on Traffic in opium and other dangerous	
2.—Albania	83
3.—Bulgaria	87
4.—Greece	88
5.—Persia	89
6.—Syria and the Lebanon	91
7.—Turkey	92
	93

0	WIII Deep gave	Page
	PTER VIII.—PROPAGANDA	05
The Women's Christian	Temperance Union of Egypt	95
	Chapter IX.	
Drug addiction four l	nundred years ago	96
CHAPTER	X.—Smuggling by Steamships	
Statement showing stea seized by Coastguards	mships on board of which narcotics were s, Customs and Police authorities	99
CHAPTER XI.—Qu	UANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING THE YEAR	
1.—Statement showing seiz	zures	106
during the years from	showing results of analysis of narcotics 1925 to 1936 as reported by the Medico-	110
CHAPTER XII.—	Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt	
1.—Prevalence of addiction	n	112
2.—Nationalities of traffick	xers	123
3.—Trade of narcotic add	icts and persons involved in the trade	124
	persons involved in the trade	125
5.—Number of persons who	o were in Central Prison on October 1, 1936, bics	126
6.—Analysis of 100 prison	er addicts	127
7.—Trades of 100 prison	er addicts	128
8.—Combined table showing of drugs used by 100	ng previous official convictions and nature of prisoner addicts	129
9.—Ages of 100 prisoner a	addicts	130
10.—Duration of addiction own statements	of 100 prisoner addicts, according to their	131
11.—Percentage of wages to their own statements	spent by 100 prisoner addicts, according	132
12.—Daily quantities of daccording to their own	rugs consumed by 100 prisoner addicts, a statements	133
CHAPTER XIII.—Ju	DGMENTS BY NATIVE AND CONSULAR COURTS EGYPT AND EXPULSIONS	
1.—Judgments by Native	Tribunals and Statement of Fines	134
2.—Table showing number of convictions, nature of	er and trade of accused persons, number of crimes and sentences	138

3.—Judgments by Courts of Frontiers Administration	Pag
4.—Fines imposed under Narcotics Law	151
5.—Judgments by Consular Courts	152
6.—Expulsions	154
	156
CHAPTER XIV.—SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ADDICTION	
1.—Divorce through addiction to and trafficking in drugs	158
2.—Deaths reported as caused by drugs	158
	100
CHAPTER XV.	
Cost of Narcotics in certain Balkan countries	159
CHAPTER XVI.—RECIDIVISM	
Statistics and control	100
	160
CHAPTER XVII.	
Speech by A/Director, C.N.I.B., at Geneva, in May 1936	168
CHAPTER XVIII.—THE FUTURE	171
Appendix	
Detection of poppy cultivation by aircraft	174

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Illustrations

	Facing Page
1.—Poppy Plants before flowering	4
2.—A POPPY PLANT JUST BEFORE FLOWERING	5
3.—Immeuble Voutsinas, 58 Rue Kalidromiou, Athens	13
4.—Part of the Laboratory showing the Oven, etc., in Voutsinas' house	14
5.—Articles, Medicines, Drugs and Arms seized in Voutsinas' Factory	15
6.—Hiding Place of Voutsinas' Correspondence	16
7.—Brand of Chinese Opium seized in the Case of Wong Lih	44
8.—Leaf of Hashish Plant (back view)	87
9.—A Full Grown Hashish Plant with withered leaves	88
10.—A Full Grown Hashish Plant (just befoe flowering)	89
11.—Label on the Opium Sticks of the Persian Monopoly	92
12.—Henbane Hyoscyamus Muticus—Complete Plant	95
13.—The Egyptian Army, Plane used for Detecting and Photo- graphing Illicit Poppy Cultivation	173
14.—Sahel el Ghorayeb.—Poppy Plants concealed by taller crops	174
15.—Ezbet Shaker.—Garden with its Date-palms and Orange Groves and Poppy	175
16.—Geziret Bahig.—"Strip" Cultivation	176
Graphs	
1.—Comparative return of seizures	105
2.—Comparative statement of analysis of drugs	110
3.—Comparative statement of drug traffickers and addicts in prison	126

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936

1st. February, 1937

To His Excellency

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

EXCELLENCY,

This note introduces the Eighth Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

The object of the report is to show the work of the Bureau during the past year, to acknowledge the efforts of other State departments who have been working for the same end and to give the Government and the public a general idea of how other nations are dealing with the problem through the international machinery of Geneva.

Egypt was represented in May last at Geneva by Miralai F. D. Baker Bey, the Assistant Director of the Bureau and his address is reproduced on pages 168-170 of the report.

In the special session of June 1936 a convention for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs was drafted at Geneva and Maître Gorra of the State Contentieux represented the Egyptian Government. A report on this will also be found on page 86.

Our most interesting local development has been the opening and staffing of two provincial branches of the Bureau, one at Tanta under the direction of Yuzbashi Abdel Aziz Metwalli Eff. to cover all the Delta Mudirias, and the other at Asyût under the control of Yuzbashi Abdel Fattah El Bendari Eff. to control the Mudirias of Middle and Upper Egypt.

Thanks to the willing cooperation of the provincial Mudirs, these two offices have been able to do some excellent work in their respective areas and will be able in the future to get even a better control as soon as our general plans permit of giving them larger credits and a small police force of their own. A report on the work of these two branches will be found on page 4.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report from the officer in charge of the C.N.I.B. at Suez. This is a most important as well as a most disturbing document. On receiving it, I sent the Assistant Director to Suez to go into the matters raised. On his return he informed me that he considered Suez wide open to smugglers. I have

already taken up the question of technical equipment and staff for the Suez authorities with the appropriate Government department, so need not do more here than emphasize the necessity for shutting this wide open door as soon as possible. The Coastguards Service at Suez undoubtedly needs re-inforcement and the Port Police should, of course, have proper facilities for speedy approach to the shipping in Suez roads, thus enabling them to control in an efficient manner the large number of bumboat-men who at present and during the daytime are able to do pretty much as they like as regards incoming shipping.

This Suez situation is extremely important when we know, as I have stated elsewhere, that the majority of the Manchukuo heroin destined for America is now being routed from the Far East ports through the Suez Canal.

During the year closer liaison has been established with our colleagues in Greece and Albania by sending Bimbashi Marc twice to Athens and once to Tirana to exchange information on smuggling organisations known to us to be existing in those countries with Egypt as the destination for their illicit drugs.

Our very best thanks are due to our Greek colleagues for their active participation in the suppression of the drug trade in Greece itself.

On page 13 the arrest of the Voutsinas brothers is described in detail.

During the year another secret factory was discovered by the Greek police at Khalandri in the neighbourhood of Piraeus and the Scalieri brothers were arrested as the managers.

Still another factory was known to be working at Scopia in Yugoslavia: a number of persons were arrested by the Greek police in Salonica and Athens and found to be in possession of heroin made in Scopia. The information was passed by the Greek Government through diplomatic channels to the Yugoslav authorities who proved the accuracy of the information by a quick raid on the Scopia factory where a quantity of heroin was seized and a number of arrests made.

The resultant closing down of these illicit factories is very important to Egypt as it is from them that our old expulsés, now in Greece, were obtaining their heroin for export to Egypt.

Since the breaking up of these three sources of origin there has been a definite heroin famine in Alexandria and prices have risen even higher than usual.

The reports from the officer in charge of the Upper Egypt subbureau at Asyût show that the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and hashish has become widespread in the Mudirias of Asyût, Girga and Qena.

In the introductory note to my Annual Report for 1935, I called attention to the increase in this contraband cultivation and the danger to the country likely to ensue from its continuation.

The situation is now worse and calls for drastic action.

A force of 50 conscript police has now been put at the disposal of the special officer and the Mudirs are organising a thorough clean up during the months of February and March.

This special police force is very necessary as the poppy and hashish are grown inside the sugar-cane and durrha crops and can only be found by systematic search: the population are also very rough and will fight for their opium if the raiding police are not in strength.

Concentration on the months of February and March is explained by the fact that it is in those two months that the opium poppy heads ripen and the juice which forms the opium is extracted. Anyone found in possession of this coagulated poppy milk is prosecutable under the Narcotics Law and is liable to its heavy penalties: if, on the other hand, it is only the immature plant that is found growing in his field the owner can only be prosecuted for a contravention for which the maximum penalty is 100 P.T. or a week's imprisonment or both, besides the destruction of the crop.

It is thus obvious that a special police effort must be made during the opium harvest season when deterrent penalties can be obtained.

In the past the fellahin were careful to avoid detection by only sowing single plants here and there among the maize or sugar plants: they have now however become bolder and are planting patches of an acre or so in the centre of these tall crops.

Omdas and village sheikhs naturally profess ignorance of these illicit cultivations and reliable informers are hard to find in districts where retaliation is quick and violent. I therefore propose again to ask for the assistance of the Egyptian Army Air Force to fly low over these fields of cane and durrha to see whether they can possibly identify and locate by photography from the air these patches of poppy flower which should show up white against the surrounding green. If experiment shows this plan to be feasible it should have a very deterrent effect, besides being excellent practice for the young airmen.*

This year's report contains as usual a number of detailed descriptions of individual narcotic seizures.

^{*} After going to Press, a successful experiment was made by aircraft in poppy cultivating districts, the details are given in the Appendix to this Report.

As I have said before, the days of hundred kilo seizures of white drugs are happily passed, anyhow for the moment, and we have to be satisfied with small quantities which actually entail as much, if not more, work and skill in the capturing than did the wholesale seizures of eight years ago.

The general situation in Egypt is "fair to medium," vastly improved from the bad early 1930's, with a further reduction since last year in convicted traffickers from 2,720 to 2,292, and in convicted addicts from 572 to 372, but still with a drug traffic going on that is only kept in control by a big effort of several departments of State.

With the approaching elimination of the Technical European officers of the Narcotic Bureau it will need great determination and energy on the part of the Government to continue to prevent drugs reaching a population that craves for them: the craving today has diminished or perhaps it would be safer to say that it has been suppressed by inability to obtain; but the desire for a stimulant still remains and, in my opinion, will remain until the general mass of the population is made free of the various diseases that sap their physical and sexual energies, thus creating the demand for stimulants.

Granted a continuous and efficient working of this Bureau to prevent foreign or local drugs reaching the people, combined with a strenuous campaign to remove the causes of the desire for the same, I can see, under the post Treaty regime, the possibility of an almost drugless Egypt. Imported heroin has been this country's poison, foreigners have been the importers and foreigners plus Egyptians the retailers.

With the present Egyptian Narcotic Law, or something with similar penalties, applicable to all inhabitants of Egypt, I can see a year or so of very intensive work for the C.N.I.B., a very full house for the foreign section of the Egyptian prisons, and a marked exodus to their native lands of some hundred foreigners whose past valour in the dope traffic will be unable to stand the risk of five years certain imprisonment.

This will not, of course, cover the foreign ship that brings a cargo of drugs for illicit discharge into an Egyptian port but it is here that I hope that Egypt will be able to copy the example of the United States of America who inflict and enforce heavy monetary fines on any foreign ship proved to have brought contraband drugs into her ports as undeclared cargo.

Incidentally Egypt would thus be doing a fine international work by intercepting the large consignments of heroin which are now regularly passing through the Suez Canal from the Far East to European ports for shipment to America. For some time past I have been receiving a series of reports from a most reliable source of the drug situation in Manchukuo and China.

These reports confirm and amplify the statements made last year at Geneva by the representative of the U.S.A., but I am not yet in a position to publish them although the same facts are being encountered by every person visiting that country: the opium and heroin traffic in Manchukuo is an open business concern, it is not considered in any way to be illegal or illicit, it can therefore not be taken as in any way underhand or savouring of espionage to publish existing facts which are open to all to see.

The fact is now beyond dispute that the world source of illicit white drugs today is China North of the Wall and for some distance South of it. These areas are either under direct or indirect Japanese Control.

It is not for me here to emphasize the menace to the United States of America of this Oriental heroin flood: they are well aware of it, are taking their own local precautions against it and are stating the facts in no uncertain terms at Geneva.

What it is my duty to say is that this enormous production of what is universally considered as illicit heroin, constitutes a very grave menace to Egypt.

The chief market for this Chinese heroin is America: the "road" is no longer via the Pacific to the Western ports of America but it is through the Suez Canal to the ports of Europe for reshipment to New York.

The wholesalers are not yet thinking of Egypt as a big market but the small people know the profits they can make by dropping off in our ports ten or twenty kilos at a time.

Ships personnel and passengers can buy a kilo of heroin in Tientsin for 5,000 francs: at Suez and Port Said they can find ready purchasers at 12,000 francs the kilo who will dispose of their goods eventually with a very big profit to themselves.

After many years hard work, the League of Nations has closed down all the European sources of illicit drugs only to be threatened today by the far bigger menace of mass heroin production and export from the Far East.

Egypt must do two things: first she must tighten up her control at Suez and in the Canal Zone as I have explained in pages 1-3 of this report.

Secondly she must not hesitate to state at Geneva the facts known to her of the drug situation in the Far East. She must cooperate in the closest possible manner with the other countries like the U.S.A. and Great Britain who are determined to bring such pressure to bear that all the good work of the League shall not be undone and the world repoisoned solely and entirely for the monetary profit of a mob of international rascals living under the protection of the political chaos of the Far East.

As regards the accounts published annually by the League, and in this report, of the anti-narcotic activities of other countries, any observant reader will, I think, share the Director's wonderment at seeing the same old names of the world's professional narcotic smugglers cropping up year after year.

The world keeps on saying that it is agreed to stop narcotic traffic, conventions are signed and ratified, black lists of proved international traffickers are drawn up and exchanged and yet no finality is reached in dealing with these international rogues who seem able to pass free and unmolested in many countries of Europe and the Far East.

I may be told "Why worry—they don't come to Egypt. Things are too uncomfortable for them there!." But this does not explain why things are not made equally uncomfortable for them in other parts of the world.

Their continued existence and evergreen activity is a sad reflection on the world's lack of joint determination to be done with these plague carriers.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. Russell, Lewa,

Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and Commandant, Cairo City Police.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936

CHAPTER I Branches of the C.N.I.B.

SUEZ BRANCH AND CONTROL OF SUEZ PORT.—PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

SUEZ C.N.I.B.

The following report from the Officer in charge of the Suez C.N.I.B. is published for information. The matters raised therein have been taken up with the appropriate Government authorities in respect of personnel and equipment.

"The year has been spent mostly in an endeavour to collect all available information relative to local smugglers and traffickers and their methods of receiving, handling and final despatch of drugs from Suez. The bulk of this intelligence has been carefully recorded in a most comprehensive manner and I am in such a position as to feel fully justified when nominating the worst offenders though the evidence against them is not yet sufficient to take them to court unless the case be under the direction of an expert in Narcotic Prosecutions. The evidence is however more than sufficient to start a campaign of preventive measures against them. But before this is possible to any effective extent the creation of a Port Police worthy of the name in both men and equipment is necessary. Unfortunately, His Majesty's Coastguards to whom I am much indebted for their unfailing co-operation are little better off than the Police so far as floating plant is concerned and are thus handicapped. The Port Police have only a cumbersome sailing boat in which to

get around the mass of shipping waiting in the anchorage, their turns to enter the canal or while discharging cargo. There are amongst the persons who go afloat several groups of potential smugglers. These groups consist of bumboatmen and so called shipchandlers, boatmen, cargo workers, the crews of steam tugs, shipping and tally clerks, bunkering hands, repair gangs and a multitude of other single units such as money changers, newspaper vendors and tourist agency dragomen. All these are to all intents and purposes free

to do as they please.

Of these groups the most dangerous is that of the bumboatmen who amount practically to band of licensed smugglers. The arrêté of January 29, 1896, governing the licensing of these persons is in sore need of revision as their need has died out with the improvement of travel in the intervening years. At present the majority are nothing but thieving scoundrels and a menace to public security. These are without question the first smugglers in Suez. They are allowed, due to lack of efficient policing, to over-run free from control or supervision practically every vessel which enters the anchorage and, especially, cargo boats; when it is realised that the average monthly arrivals is somewhere between 450 to 500 vessels, most of which come from suspect ports in China, India and the Persian Gulf and about three quarters carry oriental crews, it is not to be denied that the chances are all for the smuggler and until some measure of reform of port control is adopted affairs will per force remain as they are. These facilities for smuggling apply equally to the smuggler of the other groups in proportion to their capacity for getting drugs ashore.

This is not the place to put on record the efforts made, with their results and causes of failure, to bring about an improvement of Port Control; not only from the point of view of the Anti-Narcotic Campaign but for the sake of public security generally. Suffice

it to say that very little headway has been possible.

Apart from inefficiency of control, the geographical conditions of Suez and its environments make smuggling particularly easy

and the demand for reorganisation urgent.

Once the drugs are safely ashore, the transport to the interior and Cairo is equally easy. The construction of the Suez-Cairo road and direct railway communications has greatly facilitated the traffickers and rendered supervision more difficult. The known traffickers never risk the transport themselves and under local conditions it is exceedingly difficult to obtain definite informations as to who are their numerous satelites. The Suez-Cairo road Police Post only really controls bona fide travellers as there are many desert tracks passable to motor vehicles by which exit and entry to Suez may be effected without passing nearer than 4 kilometres to the

Post. To tighten up this loophole the Post should be moved out some three or four kilometres.

Four arrests were made during the year at the Cairo-Suez road Outpost. The quantities seized were small and I am convinced that those arrested except in Case No. 2 were purposely sacrificed by the traffickers to open the way for larger consignments. Subsequent reports have confirmed this.

The arrests were those of:

1.—Aziza Mohamed el Mahdia 2.—Ahmed Ahmed el Melighi	116.44	
3.—Soliman Salama Khidr	17.91	Indian hashish.
4.—Hamida Ibrahim and Hassan		
Kassab	1585.00	Indian hashish.

The railways are not quite so difficult to supervise as the element of time is definite, not like road traffic which has no time-table to work to. However, Shalloufa Station, the first outside Suez on the Suez-Ismailia line is frequently used by traffickers, it being too far out for constant supervision and motor vehicles can approach it without passing the main road control posts.

There is no question but that it is efficient control afloat which would reduce the chances of the smuggler to a minimum. This, with the greater part of intelligent work concentrated upon shipping (including, in case of extra suspect vessels, its supervision while in the Suez Canal) and those in contact with shipping, instead of following a number of sometimes fruitless channels, would, I am convinced, break the back of the traffic from this area.

What I consider the most dangerous stretch of water front is the Sharia St. Helena, over one kilometre long at the approaches to the entrance to the Canal. There is no Customs barrier along this water front and the Customs' request to erect one have been

turned down by the Canal Company. At its nine landing stages all and sundry are free to come and go. It is at present supervised by the Coastguards who are powerless to effect a proper control.

The next bad spot is the Refinery basin and the Refineries themselves which offer ideal opportunities for smuggling. Apart from the insufficient Customs control on the quay and a formal control at its eastern exit, the motor track to the main road at the western end of the quays is open to all and no guard is posted at the main entrance to the works themselves and no barrier exists between the works and the harbour. Again, these two danger zones can only be eliminated by control of the shipping itself."

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

During 1936, the Government acceded to the C.N.I.B. request for the establishment of Provincial Branches and granted an increase of personnel and funds to this effect. Four officer posts (2 Yuzbashia and 2 Mulahizeen) were created and in April 1936, two offices were opened: one in Tanta for Lower Egypt and one in Assyût for Upper Egypt.

An Inspector was appointed to each Branch from the Central C.N.I.B. and the reports of these Branches on the work accomplished by them up to the end of the year under review are appended.

Taking into consideration the short time during which these Branch offices have been working, it is satisfactory to observe that they are undoubtedly beginning to have a marked effect on the drug situation in the interior of the country and there is no doubt that with increased experience they will be able to accomplish much greater results.

Whilst the Lower Egypt office mostly deals with hashish and heroin cases, the attention of the Upper Egypt Office, as was intended, has been directed more towards the question of illicit cultivation of poppy which has for years past been a flourishing source of income to many of the small peasant proprietors particularly in the Markaz districts of Abu Tig and Abnub.

The Mudirs of Assyût, Girga and Qena have lately taken energetic steps towards the destruction of flowering poppy crops and the existence of the Upper Egypt C.N.I.B. has undoubtedly proved of the greatest value not only in supplying information but also in arranging raids on fields reported to be under poppy cultivation. Arrangements have been made with the Director of Nizam and Ghaffirs to put a force at the disposal of these Mudirs for the purpose of assisting in uprooting crops.

The legislation controlling poppy cultivation in this country is out of date and ought to be brought within the scope of the Narcotics Law No. 21 of 1928. As it stands at present, the Decree Law of May 21, 1926, only provides for a fine not exceeding L.E. 1, and expenses not exceeding P.T. 30 per feddan to pay for costs of uprooting. If, however, the poppy head is found to have been incised to permit of the extraction of opium, it is possible to prosecute under the Narcotics Law with a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine.

In any case the attention of the Government should be urgently directed towards this question, for it is undeniable that the secret growing of the poppy and extraction of opium in Upper Egypt has been increasing year by year. A proposal has recently been made,



(٤) زراعنخشخاش (أبوالنوم) قبل النزهير

(4) Poppy plants before flowering.(4) Plantes de pavots avant la fleuraison.



(ه) نبات الخشخاش (أبوالنوم) فى بدء التزهير (5) A poppy plant just before flowering. (5) Plante de pavots juste avant la fleuraison.

it is believed, by the Public Health Ministry that a certain amount of Government controlled poppy growing should be permitted in Upper Egypt in order to furnish the Health Authorities with the amount of basic opium required for this country for conversion into morphine and other alkaloids.

It seems advisable to point out that by taking this step, Egypt will constitute herself a drug-manufacturing country within the meaning of the League of Nations conventions. Hitherto this country has always been in the happy position of being able to describe itself as non-manufacturing one in its various reports and returns made to Geneva under the requirements of the conventions and agreements to which it is a party. Further, as a result of examinations conducted by the Laboratories of the Public Health Ministry, it has been established that the morphine content of a sample of Upper Egypt opium of 1937 crop is only 3.5 per cent. In this case it would probably be found much cheaper and certainly it would be very much safer to buy from abroad as is done at present.

Lower Egypt Branch

TANTA

Work accomplished from 1st April to 31st December 1936.

(1) Number of Cases dealt with	:-	***				ation as	
· Cases heard					•••!		26
" still under judgment							8
" filed "no crime"							1
" filed "accused died "	·						1
101	Total	l		;:-			36
(2) Number of arrests made:—							
Persons sentenced							47
,, awaiting trial							23
" acquitted							7
	To	tal					77
Number of years imp	priso	nmei	nt in	flict	ed		75
Total fines inflicted						L.I	E.13,100

											Kilos
(3)	Total	quantitie	es of	heroin s	seizeo	l					99.42
	"	,;	"	hashish	,,						3,522.46
	,,	"	"	opium	,,						748.40
(4)	Enqui	iries abou	t per	sons who	hav	e ser	ved	their	per	iods	
	(of impriso	nme	nt, from	Apri	l to l	Dece	mber	193	6	304
	Perso	ons traced	land	l not tra	ffick	ing			0.00		153
		ons return									6
		ons return									3

Enquiries are made to trace the remaining 142 persons who have changed their original residences.

Upper Egypt Branch

AssyûT

Result of cases drawn by the Upper Egypt Branch from the day of its opening to the 31st December 1936:—

Cases drawn by the said office	167
Cases examined	66
Cases waiting to be examined	93
Cases filed by the Parquet	8
Cases filed because of the death of the accused	Nil
Persons arrested	89
Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment	81
Persons waiting to be tried	101
Persons acquitted	14
Term of imprisonment 118½	
Fines, total L.E.18	3.051
	,

	Drugs seized			Kilos	Grs.	C/grs.		
Hashish Heroin Opium Other drugs						6 -3 -	163 348 74 100	22 44 17

Cultivation of opium (khushkhash)...15 feddans, 9 kirats, 6 sahms. Plants of hashish...42,459 plants.

Enquiries made on persons already sentenced and having served their sentences...380.

Persons traced but proved to have ceased to deal in drugs...287.

Persons who have served terms of imprisonment but who continue to deal in drugs, as per enquiries made...48.

Persons who have left prison but who continue to be addicts...8. Enquiries still being carried on...37.

Special lists of addicts and traffickers have been made and there now exist dossiers for every province bearing the names of the above, those who have been arrested and are still in prison and those who have lately been released and are under surveillance.

Other lists showing the different Markazes and villages known to

be growing hashish and opium poppy were also drawn up.

Records of all persons arrested from Upper Egypt now exist, province by province. The said records are extracted from the records of seizures and arrests which are now being sent by the Mudirias to our Branch in Asyût first and then communicated to Headquarters.

General lists of all pharmacies in the whole of Upper Egypt area have also been prepared by this office bearing the names of the

owners, names of responsible chemists, addresses, etc.

CHAPTER II Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 524 GRAMMES OF HEROIN ON DECEMBER 19, 1935. AT ALEXANDRIA, EX S.S. "IONIA."—THE VOUTSINAS CASE.— SEIZURE OF 8 519 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 2, 1936, EX S.S. "NIJKERK," DUTCH FLAG. CASE OF CHAN CHUEN.—SEIZURE OF 7.470 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 3, 1936, EX S.S. "HOOJKERK," DUTCH FLAG. CASE OF AH HONG.—SEIZURE OF 910 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 4, 1936, EX. S.S. "WAR SUDRA," BRITISH FLAG. CASE OF YONG AH MOH.—SEIZURE OF 11.815 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 5.120 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 6, 1936, EX. S.S. "VILLE DE BEYROUTH." CASE OF HUSSEIN GAD SALEM AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 1:347 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 10, 1936, EX S.S. "ATHOS II," FRENCH FLAG. CASE OF YUSEF IBRAHIM EL EZABI AND PUNG CHOYE.— SEIZURE OF 164 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 27, 1936, EX. S.S. "WAR HINDOO," BRITISH FLAG. CASE OF Mohamed Ismail el Morr and Adham Mohamed el Sirri.— SEIZURE OF 9.852 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON February 3 and 5, 1936, EX S.S. "WAR MEHTAR," BRITISH ADMIRALTY. CASE OF LING AH SING AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 20 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 6 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT QANTARA ON MARCH 8, 1936, EX A RAILWAY TRAIN ARRI-VING FROM PALESTINE. CASE OF ABDOU MITWALLI ALI AND Mohamed Idris Fadl.—Seizure of 6:550 kilogrammes of OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 22, 1936, EX S.S. "REGELE CAROL." CASE OF ELIE NEGUIB GAHCHAN AND OTHERS.-SEIZURE OF 4.664 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM, 345 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO AND ALEX-ANDRIA ON APRIL 26 AND 27, 1936. CASE OF MOHAMED AMIN ZEIN EDDINE AND OTHERS. - SEIZURE OF 806:31 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 2, 1936, EX S.S. "MARIETTE Pasha." Case of Christophe Pinelli and others.—Case of GEORGE BRUCE, BRITISH ROYAL MARINES.—SEIZURE OF 1.750 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 7, 1936, EX S.S. "CAIRO CITY." CASE OF EUSTACHE PEDIOTAKIS, GREEK SUBJECT.—SEIZURE OF 75 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH

AT PORT SAID ON JUNE 15, 1936, EX S.S. "MAIMYO," CASE OF ALI ABDULLA.—SEIZURE OF 1:300 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 6, 1936, EX S.S. "WAR SIRDAR." CASE OF LING AH SWEE AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 85 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 18, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF HONG KONG," BRITISH FLAG. CASE OF SHEIKH MUNIR AKS AMIR AND ABDEL RAHMAN MOHAMED.—SEIZURE OF 500 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON AUGUST 1, 1936, EX S.S. "BOURGAS." CASE OF VLADIMIR SHIMSHIROFF, CHRISTO PHILIPOFF AND CHRISTO PETROFF, BULGARIAN SUBJECTS.— SEIZURE OF 1/4 LB. OF INDIAN HASHISH IN 12 ENVELOPES POSTED AT HYDERABAD, INDIA, TO MAGAMUAL ASSOMAL IN VARIOUS TOWNS OF UPPER EGYPT.—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 68 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1936. CASE OF MME. MORETTI, GREEK SUBJECT.—SEIZURE OF 2.674 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN FROM THE FAR EAST AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 17, 1936, EX S.S. "CHENONCEAUX." CASE OF ELIAS RAMEH.—SEIZURE OF 233 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-ANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1936, EX S.S. "CALITEA." CASE OF ENRICO SEBASTIANUTTI.—SEIZURE OF 330 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1936, EX S.S. "PRINCIPESSA OLGA." CASE OF MIJO LEJAC.—SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1936, EX S.S. "ZAA-FARAN." CASE OF MOHAMED SAID EL BADAWI.—SEIZURE OF 2:537 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 18, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA." CASE OF SHOUNOU AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 1.210 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 25, 1936, EX. S.S. "Kioto." Case of Agostinho Anteo.—Seizure of 801 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 27, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO." CASE OF ABDULLA JAN ALLEE, BRITISH SUBJECT.—SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 30, 1936, EX S.S. "Mahsud." Case of Habib Rahman.—Seizure of 1:970 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 27, 1936, EX M.V. "ARAMIS." CASE OF WONG LIH.—SEIZURE OF 7 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "SERBINO." CASE OF RABEH MOHAMED FOWZALLA.—SEIZURE OF 44 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID EX S.S. "CITY OF CANTON." CASE OF ABDEL LATIF SHEIKH ABDULLA.—SEIZURE OF 22 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID EX S.S. "BAROUDA." CASE OF ABDEL AZIZ SWAN KHAM.—SEIZURES MADE BY THE COASTGUARDS DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936.

SEIZURE OF 524 GRAMMES OF HEROIN ON DECEMBER 19, 1935, AT ALEXANDRIA, EX S.S. "IONIA."

On December 17, 1935, information was received from a confidential and reliable source that 7 seamen of S.S. "Ionia" were in the habit of smuggling into the town heroin in quantities of 55 grammes wrapped in paper and calicot and enclosed in thin indiarubber tubes, which they inserted into the rectal cavity.

The informant added that this system of smuggling had been rife for some time past, that it was employed by the above-mentioned seamen twice a week, *i.e.* on Thursdays on the steamer's arrival from Greece, and on Saturdays on her return from Port-Said. He was not sure for whom the drug were destined but mentioned the names of two persons as possible receivers.

Therefore it was arranged on December 19, 1935, for 6 European detectives from Alexandria City Police to be placed in the vicinity of Customs Gates Nos. 6, 12 and 14, whilst 3 others were stationed near the ship's gangway with instructions to follow the 7 seamen to the Customs Gates and then point them out to the waiting detectives.

The 7 under-named seamen landed from the S.S. "Ionia" at about noon and after being duly searched by the Customs Guards at the exit were met by the waiting detectives outside the Customs area and escorted to Alexandria Governorate in groups of two:

- (1) EMMANUEL DAVARIAS.
- (2) ANTOINE MOURDJIS.
- (3) JEAN VALSAMIS.
- (4) JEAN SAVVA.
- (5) JEAN PALEOLOGOU.
- (6) Aristide Pothitakis.
- (7) Esfstathios Yannoulis.

On being searched nothing of an incriminating nature was found on them but whilst they were standing at an office in the Governorate a tube, about 3 inches long, half an inch thick and weighing about 55 grammes presumably containing drugs, dropped from Jean Savva's trousers. The men were then all carefully examined by the medicolegal expert, who found that tubes had been inserted as explained above. No. 1 had concealed two tubes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, one tube each, so that in all 5 tubes were seized and handed to the medicolegal expert for analysis.

The S.S. "Ionia" having meanwhile sailed for Port Said, the Suez Canal Police were requested on the December 20 to search the vessel on its arrival, especially the bunks of the 7 accused seamen. The result of the search was that various pieces of calicot and four tubes similar to those seized on the seamen, also tubes of vaseline, were found in the bunks of seamen Nos. 2, 4 and 5. As nothing of an incriminating nature was found on seamen Nos. 6 and 7, they were returned to their ship on her return to this harbour.

The total weight of the drug found in the tubes is 524 grammes of

heroin.

When seaman No. 1 was searched an envelope flap, bearing the name and address of George Moyafis, 4 Rue Sinadinos, Mazarita, was found hidden away in his waistcoat pocket. On being interrogated he admitted having received the "stuff" at Piraeus from a Greek (name unknown) who told him that on his arrival in Alexandria he would find in a café opposite Customs Gate No. 6 a Greek of about 50 years of age, tall, stout, grey-haired and wearing glasses, who would ask for the "stuff" and would give him L.E. 1 for each tube. The sender had also given him the envelope flap, bearing the name of Georges Moyafis and told him that in case he saw no one at Gate No. 6, the "stuff" was to be handed to the above named, Georges Moyafis at No. 4, Rue Sinadinos, Mazarita.

According to investigations made at this address and at the Post Office, it appears that correspondence addressed to Georges Moyafis is delivered at No. 4, Rue Sinadinos, Mazarita, which is a grocer's shop belonging to Evangelo Papadamianos, who also owns three buildings at Mazarita and is reputed to be a leading member of a drug trafficking organisation, sheltering himself behind several confederates in Greece and Egypt, amongst whom are Georges Moyafis, Italian subject, and Antoine Constantinou, Greek local, who both live next

door to the grocer's shop.

Their correspondent in Greece is Georges Anghelatos, formerly a member of the crew of the S.S. "Thraki" (of the same company), and living at 46, Rue Haidarieh, Piraeus. It would appear that Aleco Nicolini, Greek subject, purser on the S.S. "Ionia" whose address is given as 41, Rue Andronoutsos, is also connected with this organisation. He is at present on leave in Piraeus, where he owns a building.

It was then decided to search the 2 domiciles and shop of Papadamianos, Moyafis and Constantinou. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found at the house and shop of Papadamianos, who stated that the correspondence for George Moyafis is delivered regularly at his address as Moyafis lives next door. He knows him to be unemployed and indulging in drug trafficking.

Although nothing arousing suspicion was found at George Moya-Fis' house, it was ascertained that his handwriting is identical with that on the envelope flap seized on seaman No. 1. George Moyafis ultimately admitted the fact that he is in the habit of frequenting a native café opposite Gate No. 6 on the arrival day of the S.S. "Ionia," and his description tallies with that given by No. 2 as the person who would receive the drugs he had succeeded in smuggling through Gate No. 6.

Whilst searching Antoine Constantinou's house a woman called Vassiliki Michaelidou, Greek local subject, 55 years of age, was caught, having in her closed hand a small bag containing 25 grammes of hashish which she said belonged to Antoine Constantinou, who admitted having received same from a Greek originating from the

Isle of Symi.

Several letters dealing with drug trafficking between Greece and Egypt, 3 of them being in the handwriting of the well-known trafficker, Vassili Negrakis, were also seized, as well as a scribbling block bearing Negraki's address in Greece.

The necessary procès-verbal was drawn up at Alexandria Governorate by the Inspector of the Foreign Criminal Branch and Registered

at Port Qism against the under-mentioned persons:—

(1) Emmanuel Davarias (2) Antoine Mourdjis (3) Jean Valsamis

Greek subjects, seamen, S/S. "Ionia."

(4) JEAN SAVVA

(5) JEAN PALEOLOGOU

(6) Vassiliki Michaelidou Greek Local.

(8) Georges Moyafis, Italian subject.

On January 29, 1936, George Moyafis was tried by the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with the benefit of the first conviction act.

On January 30, 1936, the under-named were tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as stated against their names:—

E. DAVARIAS

A. Mourdjis

20 months' imprisorment each.

J. Valsamis
J. Paleologlou

J. Savva, 14 months' imprisonment.

On February 15, 1936, the undermentioned local subjects were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria, and senten ed as follows:—

Antoine Constantinou, 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400. Vassiliki Michaelidou, 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

قضية فوتسيناس VOUTSINAS CASE. AFFAIRE VOUTSINAS.



(۷) عارة فوتسينا سرقم ۸ ه بشارع كاليدروميو بأثينا (۲) Immeuble Voutsinas — 58, Rue Kalidromiou, Athens. (7) Immeuble Voutsinas — 58, Rue Kalidromiou, Athènes.

VOUTSINAS CASE

Of all the many foreign drug traffickers who have made Egypt their home Dionysius Voutsinas stands in a class apart for persistence in his profession and for the length of time that it has taken to break him. Between April 1930 and November 1933 his dossier contains 30 letters of major importance between the Central C.N.I.B., its Alexandria branch, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Greek Consular authorities, all dealing with his various arrests for trafficking, occasional convictions, frequent acquittals in first instance or appeal, demands for expulsion, orders for same and cancellation of same, final expulsion and then a six months campaign to obtain permission for his temporary return, and the final categoric refusal by the Egyptian Government.

A butcher by trade, an elder of the Greek church in Alexandria by persuasion and the best known retail drug trafficker in Egypt, Voutsinas had many friends and it was with a sigh of relief from the C.N.I.B. when in February 1934 all démarches for his return to Egypt were finally and definitely refused. Although lost to sight, Voutsinas was always in the memory of the C.N.I.B. as still continuing to supply the Alexandria market with contraband heroin

from Athens.

The bureau kept in close contact with the Greek authorities and on two different occasions sent a senior officer across to Athens to put them wise to the continued activities of Dionysius Voutsinas, his brother Tassos and other members of the evergrowing gang of deported traffickers.

It was in July 1935 that the Greek police started the chase of Dionysius Voutsinas which was to last them until November 20, 1936, with a specially intensive period from January 1936 when

the new Anti-Narcotic Service came into very real being.

The Voutsinas brothers had by this date established themselves in a house of important appearance in Rue Kalidromeou, the house had been carefully chosen for the purpose and police observation was only made possible by extremely careful and laborious methods. Finally a flat in an opposite house was rented and two police officers installed in it in the role of students: access to a closed garden on a hill side opposite was also obtained and from it a continuous observation with powerful field glasses was kept on the house and its roof and balconies.

Gradually the police were able to tabulate the working of what, by now, was clearly a clandestine narcotic factory. The raw material, *i.e.* opium base, arrived by certain boats on certain days at Piraeus from Istanbul; how it arrived and was transported was

carefully established: check was then put on certain chemists from whom Voutsinas was buying large quantities of acetic anhydride without which heroin cannot be made: his runners were identified; dismissed maid-servants of the house were found and induced to talk and the carpenter's shop was identified where the secret drawer furniture was being made for exporting the drugs to Egypt. Gradually the police assembled the exact knowledge without which they would not be able to make a flagrant délit seizure.

The factory obviously worked at high pressure whenever the raw material arrived; all through the night the Voutsinas brothers toiled at the retorts and next day the watchers could see whitish linen bags, obviously containing the heroin, being hung out to dry

on the washing lines on the roof.

The Voutsinas brothers were known as desperate characters, ready to shoot to avoid arrest as they had done in Alexandria and the police decided to make their final pounce by daylight on the

next full working day.

On November 16, Voutsinas Bros. received a large quantity of acetic anhydride and the police had knowledge that the factory would work full bore on the 19th, calculating that the whole police force would be on duty for the ceremony of the transport of the funeral urns of the late Greek Royalties. On November 19th, the Voutsinas Bros. did not emerge from the house, presumably they were too busy: on November 20th, the police, after months of waiting and watching, made their spring, caught everybody unprepared, proved the existence of a well equipped heroin factory, arrested all the contacts and within a few hours had proved their own and our contention that the Voutsinas Bros., under their cover of trade, religion and patriotism were wholesale dope manufacturers and traffickers on a large scale.

A complete chemical laboratory was found with quantities of heroin in the various stages of manufacture, preparations for defence were there in the shape of four fully loaded automatics and spare ammunition and on the roof was found a savage bulldog chained to a wooden kennel in the lid of which were hidden the business

books of the firm.

Search of the carpenter's shop revealed several pieces of furniture with cleverly made câches ready to be sent to Egypt. Besides the two Voutsinas brothers sixteen other persons were arrested as well as much correspondence which should lead to important results in Greece and in Egypt.

The handling of the case by the Greek authorities has been a model of patience, discretion, determination and thoroughness and Egypt has good cause to be pleased at, it is to be hoped, the final

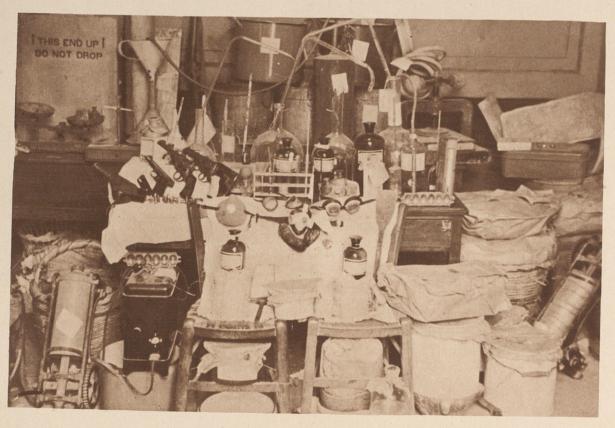
break up of the Voutsinas gang.



ومنية فونسيناس VOUTSINAS CASE. AFFAIRE VOUTSINAS.

(٨) جزء من المعل يبين الفرن وخلافه (8) Part of the laboratory showing the oven, etc.

(8) Vue d'une partie du laboratoire montrant le four, etc.



(٩) أدوات وأدوية ومخدرات وأسلحة ضبطت بمصنع فوتسيناس

(9) Articles, medicines, drugs and arms seized in Voutsinas factory.
 (9) Articles, médicaments, drogues et armes saisis dans la fabrique de Voutsinas.

C CCI ap a odo de sobet as

SEIZURE OF 8.519 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 2, 1936, EX S.S. "NIJKERK," DUTCH FLAG.

Case of Chan Chuen

Acting on reliable information, S.S. "Nijkerk" was subjected to a careful watch on her arrival at Port Said on January 2, 1936.

CHAN CHUEN, Chinese fireman No. 1, was offering opium for sale at L.E. 22 per kilo, and as this seemed to indicate that he had a quantity above normal in his possession, steps were taken to board the steamer.

On completion of the necessary Consular formalities and with the Captain's permission, the squad of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, boarded the steamer and arrested the accused with 384 grammes of opium on his person whilst a search in his cabin produced a further 8·135 kilogrammes of opium hidden in his locker.

When confronted with his arrest the accused endeavoured to lay the ownership of the drug on another fireman but the latter

denied this.

In deference to the wishes of the Captain, the accused was left on board, his services being required to enable the ship to sail that day. The Captain, however, undertook, in writing, to hand him over on the ship's return.

S.S. "NIJKERK" arrived from Amsterdam on January 2, 1936,

and sailed the same day for Mombasa, Beira and Durban.

On February 17, 1936, the accused was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 by default.

SEIZURE OF 7.470 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 3, 1936, EX S.S. "HOOJKERK," DUTCH FLAG.

Case of Ah Hong

In this case the ship's carpenter, namely AH Hong, Chinese, was the merchant. He had bought opium from an Indian at Calcutta and was offering this drug for sale at 75 rupees the "seer" (an Indian weight approximating to just under 1 kilogramme).

The necessary Consular formalities being completed and the Captain's permission obtained, the squad of the C.N.I.B., Port Said

Branch, boarded the steamer.

The suspect AH Hong had no opium on his person but an examination conducted with considerable care brought to light the quantity of opium seized, which was cunningly concealed in his tool shed.

On interrogation the accused stated that failing the sale of opium at Port Said he intended disposing of it at Hamburg where —he stated—buyers were plentiful.

The Captain who gave every facility allowed the accused to be brought ashore to undergo his trial.

The "Hoojkerk" arrived from Calcutta on January 3, 1936, and sailed the same day for Antwerp.

On January 20, 1936, the accused was sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port Said, to a fine of L.E. 8.220 mills. and on February 24, 1936, he was sentenced by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

SEIZURE OF 910 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 4, 1936, EX S.S. "WAR SUDRA," BRITISH FLAG.

Case of Yong Ah Moh

A Chinese sailor boy on the S.S. "War Sudra" was suspected of selling opium to local traffickers in the harbour of Port Said.

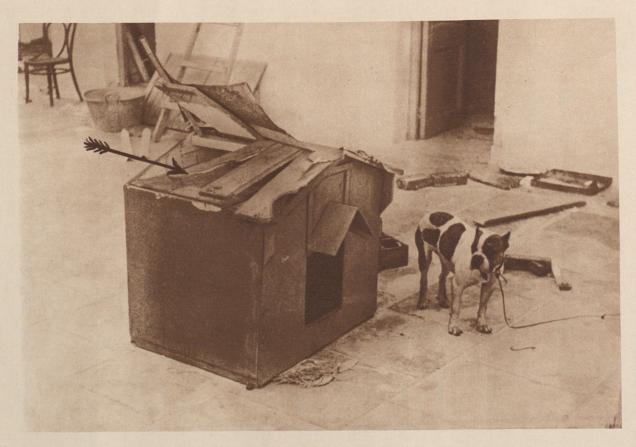
On January 4, 1936, a squad from the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, boarded the tanker in company with a British Head Constable in uniform and a British Consular representative.

The authority of the Captain having been obtained, Yong Ан Мон's cabin was searched and found to contain 910 grammes of opium.

The accused stated that he had purchased the opium at Abadan where it appears he had previously bought other quantities at £ 30 sterling per lb.

No objection being offered by the Captain, Mon was arrested and brought ashore to undergo his trial.

On January 20, 1936, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced the accused to a fine of L.E. 1.005 mills., and on February 26, 1936, the Summary Native Court, Port Said, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.



(۱۰) خِئَ لَكَاتِبَاتَ فُوتَسِينَاسَ (۱۵) Hiding place of Voutsinas correspondence.

(10) Cachette destinée à la correspondance de Voutsinas.

SEIZURE OF 11.815 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 5.120 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JANUARY 6, 1936, EX S.S. "VILLE DE BEYROUTH."

Case of Hussein Gad Salem and others

On the evening of January 6, 1936, a certain Mohammed Hassan El Shami, alias El Brince approached the Coastguards Administration and informed them that he had been asked to carry

a quantity of drugs off S.S. "Ville de Beyrouth."

The scheme had been that he should swim ashore with the drugs but as there was a high sea and it was very cold, El Brince decided not to risk it and instead turned informer. In due course under instructions of the Coastguards, he went on board the ship and carried the drugs ashore to the waiting officers who then went on board and arrested Hussein Gad Salem a deck watchman who had handed the stuff over and one Massoud Ayoub, engine-room watchman who had been present at the handing over.

The C.I.D. of Alexandria City Police were then approached and they arrested Hussein Morad el Gueretly, Arafa Hassan El Malakan and Hassan Mohamed Ibrahim, alias El Meshwe, as, according to the information given by El Brince, these were the people who had asked him in the first instance to go on board

for the drugs.

The C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, was then called in and took over the case.

In due course the said Branch apprehended a certain Ibrahim Sayed Saleh, alias El Sueissi, a member of the crew who had actually brought the stuff from Syria, only handing it over to Hussein Gad Salem on the ship's arrival in the port of Alexandria.

A certain Zakaria Omar, a man of about 60 years of age, was also arrested. He had been approached by the gang to swim ashore with the stuff, but on account of his age he did not feel equal to the swim and arranged with El Brince to do it instead, whilst he himself agreed to clear the drugs through the shore end.

The total quantity of drugs seized was 11.815 kilogrammes of

opium and 5.120 kilogrammes of hashish.

The result of the trial of the accused by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, was as follows:—

(1) Hussein Gad Salem 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

(2)	HUSSEIN MORAD EL GUERETLY		THE PERSON
(3)	Arafa Hassan el Malakan		H 022-2
(4)	IBRAHIM SAYED SALEH, Alias EL SUEISSI		Agguitted
(5)	Massoud Ayoub		Acquitted.
(6)	Hassan Mohamed Ibrahim, alias el Meshwe		
(7)	Zakaria Omar	•	

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The Parquet has appealed against the acquitment of Nos. 3, 4 and 6 and a case has been opened against the principal witness Mohamed Hassan El Shami, alias El Brince for giving false evidence. The above judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal on November 29, 1936.

SEIZURE OF 1.347 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 10, 1936, EX S.S. "ATHOS II," FRENCH FLAG.

Case of Youssef Ibrahim El Ezabi and Pung Choye

On January 10, 1936, notification was received by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, from the 1st mate of S.S. "Athos II" to the effect that a certain Yousser Ibrahim el Ezabi was noticed loitering in the crews quarters of the ship in a suspicious manner. The mate had stopped and then searched el Ezabi and found 1.347 kilogrammes of opium concealed in the lining of his jacket. The trafficker was then handed over by the mate to the European Constable on gangway duty.

The C.N.I.B. Squad accompanied by a European Officer in uniform immediately boarded the "Athos II" to investigate the matter.

The location of the seizure was pointed out by the mate and this was found to be in close proximity to the bunks occupied by the Chinese members of the crew, which led to the conclusion that EL EZABI had an accomplice on board who proved to be Pung Choye (Chinese).

The proof of Choye's complicity in the matter was due to the voluntary statement of a French member of the crew who pointed him out to the C.N.I.B. Squad and the mate as the man he had seen deliver the opium to El Ezabi on payment of the sum of L.E. 12. This sum was confiscated.

With the assent of the Captain a search was conducted in the cabin of the Chinese crew but this proved to be abortive.

The "Athos II" arrived at Port Said from Kobe and Djibouti on January 10, 1936, and sailed for Marseilles the same day.

The two accused persons were tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, on February 12, 1936, and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 each.

On February 27, 1936, the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced both the accused to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 1.485 mills.

SEIZURE OF 164 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 27, 1936, EX S.S. "WAR HINDOO," BRITISH FLAG.

Case of Mohd. Ismail El Morr and Adham Mohd. El Sirri

A careful watch was maintained by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, on S.S. "War Hindoo" on her arrival at Port Said on January 27, 1936, and as a result three members of the Chinese crew, i.e. the Quartermaster, Assistant Cook and a seaman were shadowed ashore where they made contact with two well known local traffickers, namely Mohammed Ismail el Morr and Adham Mohammed el Sirri.

Subsequently EL Morr was arrested in his attempt to board the tanker. A sum of L.E. 30, was found on his person and a slip of paper bearing Chinese characters which he intended to use as a code signal for

delivery of narcotics.

Members of the C.N.I.B., PortSaidBranch, used the signal obtained from EL Morr to open negotiations with the suspected crew but the Quartermaster became suspicious and the plan miscarried. It was, therefore, decided to board the "War Hindoo" officially and effect a search; this was done in the presence of a representative of the British Consulate and after the Captain's sanction.

The search resulted in 3 pieces of opium being found in the Quartermaster's cabin in the form of pencils, and a further quantity of 110

grammes was found in suit cases the property of 2 firemen.

In view of the small quantity of opium seized and the inability of the Master to hand over the Quartermaster (his services being required, the ship being a Government tanker), no action was taken. The Captain, however, stated that he would deal suitably with the Quartermaster and at the same time he inflicted a fine on the spot (deductions from wages on the two firemen).

During the search of the person of Adham Mohd. El Sirri a receipt for a telegram addressed to the Parquet was found. In this telegram EL Morr complained of rough treatment received during the process of arrest. The Parquet presided over the enquiry and ordered the immediate incarceration of the traffickers above-named. The shop and the house of EL Sirri were perquisitioned, various slips of paper were found which are used as code signals for narcotics contraband. Nothing further was discovered.

EL Morr and El Sirri were tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Seid, on February 26, 1936, and were sentenced to two years'

imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 each.

SEIZURE OF 9.852 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON 3rd & 5th FEBRUARY 1936, EX S.S. "WAR MEHTAR," BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Case of Ling Ah Sing and others

Active measures conducted by the C.N.I.B. Branch, Port Said, on Chinamen engaged in opium trafficking on British Admiralty tankers again resulted in a seizure on February 3, 1936. The tanker in this case is "War Mehtar."

The search on board was carried out in the presence of a British Consular representative and the 2nd mate with the result that the

following quantities of opium were seized:-

32 grammes found in a seaman's locker... 1.837 kilogrammes found hidden in the paint store All in pencil form.

The master agreed to the arrest and transport ashore of Ling

AH SING the owner of the opium.

Apparently not impressed by the arrest of their colleague on February 3, 1936, the boatswain and a fireman were reported to be offering opium for sale in town at L.E. 6 per lb. against delivery on the tanker.

The squad of the C.N.I.B., Port-Said Branch, got busy and the "War Mehtar" was again boarded on February 5, 1936, in the presence of a British Consular representative and with the assistance

of the 1st and 2nd mates.

Considerable difficulty was at first encountered in tracing the exact location of the opium but suspicions were finally centred on the water tank where it was found necessary to use a spanner to remove the nuts and bolts which fastened a wooden partition on the

outer part of the tank. 7.525 kilogrammes of opium were then discovered hidden beneath the tank and its iron supports. A further search, this time in the crew's quarters, produced 458 grammes of opium bringing the total quantity seized on February 5, 1936, to 7.983 kilogrammes. The Opium was marked "Imported from Abadan" and all is in pencil form.

An illuminating example of the business organisation of the Chinese traffickers was revealed when in the course of the search the following sums of money were found:—

L.E. 141 in notes.

121 Singapore Dollar bank notes.

18½ Indian Ruppees in silver.

30 Shillings sterling in silver.

L.E. 7 was also found on the person of the carpenter. During the process of bringing this money to light the 1st mate expressed great astonishment at the largeness of the amounts involved the major portion of which it is stated is the property of the boatswain who is in receipt of a salary of £ 4/15/- per mensem.

With the consent of the master the following accused were arrested and brought ashore:—

- (1) CHANG SENG.
- (2) TANG SI KIANG.
- (3) Tong Ah Sing.

The total quantity of opium seized on February 3 and 5, 1936, is 9.852 kilogrammes.

On February 24, 1936, the Customs Commission, Port-Said, sentenced Chang Seng, Tang Si Kiang and Tong Ah Sing to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 9.665 mills. and the Native Summary Court, Port-Said, sentenced Ling Ah Sing to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

On March 25, 1936, the following sentences were passed by the Native Summary Court, Port Said against the undernamed:—

CHANG SENG...

TANG SI KIANG ...

1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 each.

Wong Ah Nee ... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 (by default).

SEIZURE OF 20 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 6 KI-LOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT QANTARA ON MARCH 8, 1936, EX A RAILWAY TRAIN ARRIVING FROM PALESTINE.

Case of Abdou Mitwalli Ali and Mohammed Idris Fadl

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Reports of a reliable nature had been received by the Frontiers Administration to the effect that the Palestine Railways train due to arrive at Qantara on March 8, 1936, would contain hashish hidden in coach No. 98.

A British Officer of high rank was travelling on this train and the smugglers hoped to take advantage of this "Diversion" in getting an uninterrupted "run through."

Suspicions were centred on a cook named Abdou Metwalli Ali and while he was detained, the kitchen was searched and behind the plate rack a quantity of hashish was discovered.

The next person to receive attention was the restaurant waiter called Mohammed Idris Fadl who not being visible on the train, was sent for and duly searched but nothing was found on him.

A visit to the kitchen was again made and a further quantity of hashish was seized, also a quantity of opium found in the ice chest.

Both the cook and the waiter were subjected to a close examination. They finally confessed the ownership of the narcotics seized, and stated that they had partners in the deal who are employees of the Palestine Railways. It was further revealed that the accused intended handing over the contraband to a well known trafficker who was previously accused in a narcotics case in 1934 and subsequently acquitted for lack of proof.

Other members of the train staff were searched but nothing further was found.

The total weight of the drugs seized was 20 kilogrammes of hashish and 6 kilogrammes of opium.

On June 10, 1936, the accused were tried by a Summary Native Court and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100 each. On July 2, 1936, they were sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port-Said, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 206 600 milliemes.

SEIZURE OF 6.550 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 22, 1936, EX S.S. "REGLE CAROL."

Case of Elie Neguib Gahchan and others

On the morning of March 22, 1936, information was received by the Alexandria Branch of the C.N.I.B. from the Customs that an important seizure of drugs had been made. An Officer of the said Branch was, therefore, sent to investigate the case.

It was found that a certain Elie Neguib Gahchan had been arrested on his arrival at Alexandria Port from Beyrouth via Haifa per S.S. "Regele Carol" in possession of a trunk which on examina-

tion was found to contain 6.550 kilogrammes of opium.

The drug in thin layers was placed on the wooden sides of the box then covered with thin black plates and nailed down in the usual

way with fancy nails.

GAHCHAN stated on interrogation that certain persons had asked him to take the trunk to Alexandria and then go to the café "Commercial" where he would meet a native of whom he was given an accurate description but no name and who would be awaiting his arrival. GAHCHAN further stated that he had been paid 15 Syrian pounds and on the handing over of the trunk he would receive a further sum from the man who would take the trunk and for his pains GAHCHAN was told he could draw a 4 of any sum paid to him. He concluded that he did not know that the box contained any contraband.

The man whose description had been given to Gahchan was arrested in the above-mentioned café. He turned out to be a certain Ahmed Mohammed El Hawala, alias Ahmed El Wal, a ship chandler living at Rue Nasr El Din, Alexandria. His house was duly perquisitioned and many incriminating documents were found.

AHMED MOHAMMED EL HAWALA, alias AHMED EL WAL, on interrogation stated that he was in the employment as secret agent of the Coastguards Administration and denied knowing anything at all about the consignment of opium which GAHCHAN said was intended for him.

Later Gahchan made a complete confession from which it was learnt that he had during the period of 1934-1936 brought over no less than 8 consignments of the drug for various persons.

Further investigation conducted by the Parquet resulted in

the arrest of RIZQ HASSAN EL HAWASS.

On July 18, 1936, the three accused persons were sentenced by the Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria, to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800 each.

In the Appeal of this case which was heard on November 29, 1936, the sentence upon RIZQ HASSAN EL HAWASS and AHMED MOHAMMED EL HAWALA, alias AHMED EL WAL, was reduced to two years' imprisonment, each.

The sentence of three years' imprisonment against Elie Neguib

GAHCHAN was confirmed.

SEIZURE OF 4.664 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM, 345 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 10 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA ON APRIL 26 AND 27, 1936.

Case of Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine and others

Upon information received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the effect that a certain Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine of Mansoura was a dealer in narcotics and used to come to Cairo for this purpose, a confidant was instructed to get in touch with him with a view to arranging purchase of quantities of hashish and opium.

On April 26, 1936, the confidant reported that he had made acquaintance with the said trafficker through two friends of his and that he asked him to prepare a quantity of hashish and a quantity of opium after having agreed to a price of L.E. 103 plus a deposit of L.E. 15 to be paid before delivery which was to take place at Casino Farouq, Cairo, at 4 p.m.

At the fixed hour a force from the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was present at Casino Farouq. At 5.55 p.m. the confidant informed the officer in charge of the force that the trafficker had asked for the deposit and promised to deliver the drugs opposite the General Post Office in a private motor car. Three banknotes of L.E. 5 each were marked and handed over to the confidant for payment to the trafficker.

At 6 p.m. a private car arrived and the driver Hussein Ibrahim Bayoumi got in touch with the confidant. The car was followed to various places and after fifteen minutes the C.N.I.B. force was able to stop it and search it. They found a valise $75 \times 40 \times 25$ cms. inside of which were some instruments used in valise making and three big packets containing 345 grammes of hashish and 2.034 kilogrammes of

opium. Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine was searched and a piece of opium weighing 18 grammes, a packet of heroin weighing 10 grammes and a sum of L.E. 38·200 milliemes were found on him but the three marked banknotes were not found. The chauffeur and the two friends were also searched but nothing incriminating was found on them.

Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine admitted the charge stating that the drugs belong to a certain person at Alexandria.

When the trafficker and the buyer came to an agreement about the sale of the drugs, the former telephoned to a certain Mahmoud Abdel Wahab el Serougui at Mansoura to send the drugs with the opium, driver to Cairo.

Police authorities at Mansoura and Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch were asked to make necessary enquiries about the persons mentioned by the trafficker and the Parquet was asked to conduct the enquiry. As a result of the steps taken at Alexandria a certain Khalil Ali El Gohari was arrested in possession of 2.612 kilogrammes of making the total of the drugs seized in this case as follows:—

Kilos. Grammes

4 664 Opium

0 345 Hashish

0 10 Heroin

Of the opium seized 3.547 kilogrammes were sticks of Persian opium bearing a label the photograph of which is attached, the remainder, viz. 1.117 kilogrammes being Azmerly opium.

The labels of the sticks of the Persian opium read as follows:—

"Gehar Misqal Abadan Inhissar Daoulety Tiriaq Hesht Rial." This means "Four misqals, Abadan, Government Monopoly for the use of opium, eight dollars."

1 Misqal equals 1 1/2 dirhems.

The accused were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court, Cairo, on August 4, 1936, and sentenced as follows:—

Mohamed Amin Zein Eddine...) 3 years' imprisonment and a fine Khalil Ali El Gohari ... of L.E. 600 each.

MAHMUD MOHAMED EL SHAMI....) 1 year's imprisonment and a fine Hussein Ibrahim Bayoumi ...) of L.E. 200.

SEIZURE OF 806-31 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-ANDRIA ON JUNE 2, 1936, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PASHA."

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Case of Christophe Pinelli and others

On June 2, 1936, Christophe Pinelli, Toussaint Piereschi and Louis Maurel, members of the crew of S.S. "Mariette Pasha" were arrested on suspicion by secret agents of the Customs while descending the gangway of the said steamship. On search, 806 grammes of heroin were found hidden in their hats and in the shoes of the third named seaman.

A further quantity of 31 centigrammes was found in the cabin of Louis Maurel.

The accused persons confessed that they had brought the stuff for a native whose name they do not know.

The accused persons, who are French subjects, were tried by the French Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as follows:—

Toussaint Piereschi 6 months' imprisonment each.

Christophe Pinelli, 1 year's imprisonment.

Case of George Bruce, British Royal Marines.

On June 4, 1936, the attention of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was drawn to the behaviour of a certain George Bruce (Royal Marines) stationed at Ras el Tin Camp, Alexandria. This Marine it appears was in the habit of associating with natives, of hiring cars at frequent intervals and living generally much above his means.

A confidant of the Bureau succeeded in getting into touch with Bruce with whom he established friendly relations with the result that he was eventually approached by the former to find a purchaser for drugs. As the acquaintanceship ripened Bruce told him that he was in the habit of smuggling drugs from ships and through the Customs using his uniform as a protection against being searched etc., Bruce further stated that he was in touch with a certain Ahmed Abul Enein Hassan, a laundry contractor employed at the Camp, and it was this man who took over the smuggled dope.

The confidant was then instructed to tell Bruce that he was in a position to introduce a good purchaser for drugs from Cairo. Upon hearing this Bruce introduced the agent to his partner Abul Enein and another named Mohamed Badr an employee of the Ports and Lights Administration.

After this, things moved rapidly, there were various meetings between Bruce, Badr, Abul Enein and another Royal Marine named Paris who had now appeared on the scene and who was evidently, if not a partner, at least cognisant of Bruce's smuggling activities.

On June 9, Abul Enein met the confidant and stated that he had come on behalf of Bruce to meet the buyer from Cairo. A meeting was therefore arranged for the next day at which the pseudo buyer (specially brought up from Cairo for the purpose) was introduced to the gang under the name of Spiro.

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While matters were thus developing steps had been taken to investigate Bruce's motor-car hiring activities and it was established that he had hired cars from a local garage on no less than nine occasions during the period March 4th to May 29th.

The "Actes de Consignation" (a form of guarantee which has always to be signed by the hirer of a car before he can take it away) were found to have been signed by Bruce himself and once by Abul Enein as a guarantor—these exhibits later proved a valuable piece of evidence at the trial of the accused.

To return to the case, the gang had been suitably impressed by the buyer from Cairo and it had been arranged that he should take at least four or five okes of hashish or opium when the next consignment had been safely smuggled through. At this juncture however an unfortunate event took place, namely the arrest of Marine Bruce in town in plain clothes and a subsequent confinement to Barracks for a period of 21 days, thus robbing the band of their means of getting the drugs safely ashore. It was further learned that a large consignment was expected on the S.S. "Patria" due at Alexandria on the morning of June 22nd.

Upon hearing this Bruce stated his determination of attempting to get the stuff through and with this object in view actually deposited a set of signal brassards and a military haversack in the house of the Bureau's confident in readiness. These were subsequently seen by an Officer of the Bureau who was able to mark them secretly for future identification.

The confinement to Barracks of Bruce appeared to have upset the whole plans of the organisation and what was more Abul Enein declared his unwillingness to allow Bruce to have anything to do with getting the expected consignment through and began to look around for another Marine to take Bruce's place—eventually making arrangements with a certain Blackman to do the job.

Upon hearing this the Bureau at once got into touch with the Military Authorities who placed an N.C.O. of the D.A.P.M.'s staff at their disposal.

On the morning of June 22, the S.S. "Patria" duly berthed. In the meantime an Officer of the Bureau accompanied by a Military policeman had hidden themselves near the Quay and another agent had been placed on the Quay side to give a signal should any member of H.M.'s Forces be seen to board the ship. At 11.30 a.m. the Officer in hiding was informed by his watcher that an Army car had arrived and a soldier had just gone on board the ship—the Officer thereupon stationed himself near the gang-way and after about ten minutes observed a Royal Marine wearing the brassards of a Signaller descend from the ship and approach the waiting car—at this moment the Officer approached the soldier and asked him his name, the latter replying "Blackman," he was then taken into custody by the Military Police.

Later he was conducted before a representative of H.M.'s Navy, the D.A.P.M. and the Officer of the Bureau and told to take off his haversack and open it. He did so and two large parcels were exposed which upon being opened were found to contain 6.980 kilos. of fine quality opium.

Steps were at once taken to round up the native members of the organisation, Abul Enein together with a certain Fetiha Bedawi being actually arrested in the latter's car on their way to take delivery of the consignment.

Perquisitions of the houses of Abul Enein and Fetiha Bedawi brought to light incriminating documents among which were some snap-shots taken by the confidant of the Bureau and showing Mohamed Badr, Bruce, Paris and Abul Enein together, also the visiting card of Spiro the pseudo buyer.

Further investigations and the confessions of the accused implicated a certain Abdel Latif Mohamed el Bataa, alias El Gilwa, and one Hafez Soukari the latter being actually the financer of the gang—both El Bataa and El Soukari were already known to the Bureau as notorious smugglers.

The accused Royal Marines were tried by General Court Martial and the following sentences promulgated and confirmed on July 29, 1936:—

(1) G. S. Bruce One year's imprisonment and to be discharged with ignominy from H.B.M.'s Service.

- (2) W. E. Blackman 6 months' imprisonment and to be discharged with ignominy from H.B.M.'s Service.
- (3) R. Paris 84 days' imprisonment and to be discharged with ignominy from H.B.M.'s Service.

The Native accused were tried by the Summary Narcotics Court, Alexandria, on September 26, 1936, when the following sentences were inflicted:—

- (1) ABDEL LATIF MOHAMED EL

 BATAA alias EL GILWA ... 5 years' imprisonment and a fine

 of L.E. 1,000 (by default).
- (2) HAFEZ SOUKARI 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (3) AHMED ABUL ENEIN HASSAN. 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (4) Mohamed Fetiha Bedawi ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
- (5) IBRAHIM HASSOUNA SALEH ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
- (6) Mohamed Hamido Hassan alias

 Badr 3 years' imprisonment and a fine

 of L.E. 600.

The seized opium was packed in two large O.H.M.S. envelopes on both of which was typed:—

The Commander, Home Flayte,

ALEXANDRIA.

The only signs of the origin of the drug were two small seals of red wax bearing the imprint of a Turkish coin. The opium itself appeared to be of Smyrna quality.

SEIZURE OF 1.750 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEX-ANDRIA ON JUNE 7, 1936, EX S.S. "CAIRO CITY."

Case of Eustache Pediotakis, Greek Subject.

On the morning of June 7, 1936, the Customs Administration informed the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, that they had made a big seizure of heroin.

An Officer of the said Branch proceeded to the Customs and found that the accused person was one Eustache Pediotakis, ex-constable of the Alexandria City Police.

Pediotakis had in his possession on arrival from S.S. "Cairo City," a suitcase containing clothing and a wooden box containing articles of food, cheese, etc., both the suitcase and the box were found to have double bottoms and on these being opened, 1.750 kilogrammes of heroin was brought to light.

On interrogation the accused stated that the drugs were bought by him in Piraeus from a Bulgarian named Antoun whom he met in a Café and got to know through certain drug traffickers who had once been resident in Egypt. He further stated that on his arrival at Alexandria, he was going to seek a certain Dimitri of Attarine and ask him to find him buyers, he having known Dimitri as a trafficker whilst he, Pediotakis, was serving at Attarine Police District, Alexandria.

So much for the statement made in front of the Police. The accused, later, informed the Officer of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, that the real facts of the case were that he was bringing the stuff for another person, a certain Methodios, a resident of Alexandria, who had met him in Piraeus and who had agreed to pay Pediotakis the sum of L.E. 180 if he would bring it through the Customs for him.

METHODIOS, it appears, remained in Piraeus and was to follow by a later boat.

An examination of Pediotakis passport shows that he has done nothing but travel between Alexandria and Piraeus since January 1934.

His house was carefully perquisitioned but no further drugs were found.

Pediotakis was sentenced by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria on June 30, 1936, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ year's imprisonment and a fine of 200 gold drachmas.

SEIZURE OF 75 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JUNE 15, 1936, EX S.S. "MAIMYO."

Case of Ali Abdulla

The steamship "Maimyo," British Flag, formed the subject of a special watch by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, on June 15, 1936, and as a result a certain Ali Abdulla (coal coolie) was arrested in possession of 75 grammes of Indian hashish hidden round his thighs.

A feature of this case — worth recording — is the fact that this is one of the rare occasions in which a coal coolie has been found in possession of narcotics, the offences committed by this class of port worker being generally confined to petty thefts of passengers belongings.

The "Maimyo" arrived from Calcutta and sailed for London. On July 12, 1936, the accused was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

SEIZURE OF 1.300 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 6, 1936, EX S.S. "WAR SIRDAR."

Case of Ling Ah Swee and others

Acting on reliable information received from a confidant, the Coastguards of Port Said carried out a raid on S.S. "War Sirdar" on July 6, 1936, which resulted in the seizure of 1.300 kilogrammes of opium in possession of three Chinese seamen.

On August 24, 1936, the accused were tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) Ling Ah Swee Acquitted.
- (2) Chung Ah Sung 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30 (by default).
- (3) Ting Ah King 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced on December 24, 1936, Chung Ah Sung and Ting Ah King to pay fines of 444 milliemes and L.E. 1·122 mills. respectively.

SEIZURE OF 85 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON JULY 18, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF HONG KONG," BRITISH FLAG.

Case of Sheikh Munir Aks Amir and Abdel Rahman Mohammed.

Special steps were taken by the C.N.I.B. Port-Said Branch to watch S.S. "City of Hong Kong" on arrival at Port Said on July 18, 1936, and to this end a detective who through long practice has become an adept in disguise, was sent on board. His visit proved fruitful for one of the firemen Sheikh Munir Aks Amir, Indian British subject, mistook him for a possible client and offered him for sale 8 pieces of Indian hashish against payment of 40 rupees. This information was communicated to the rest of the squad ashore who promptly boarded.

Through the good offices of the master and his mate the C.N.I.B. Squad were granted all facilities during their perquisition and as result a quantity of 36 grammes of Indian hashish was found in the cabin of Sheikh Munir near the bunk of Abdel Rahman Mohammed who was promptly arrested as an accomplice. Both confessed in the presence of the Captain that the hashish had been purchased

at Bombay.

The total quantity seized was 85 grammes.

The Captain fined the men on the spot one month's pay and stated that they would be discharged from the ship when she arrives at Bombay. A letter to this effect was endorsed by the Master and attached to the enquiry duly transmitted to the British Consulate, Port-Said.

S.S. "CITY OF HONG KONG" arrived at Port-Said from Karachi and Bombay and sailed for Marseilles, Barcelona and Plymouth.

SEIZURE OF 500 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON AUGUST 1, 1936, EX S.S. "BOURGAS."

Case of Vladimir Shimshiroff, Christo Philipoff and Christo Petroff, Bulgarian subjects.

On August 1, 1936, VLADIMIR SHIMSHIROFF, 4th Officer Engineer of S.S. "Bourgas" was arrested by the Customs Department at Alexandria Port in possession of ½ kilo of heroin tied round his stomach.

On interrogation, Shimshiroff confessed that he had been asked by Christo Philipoff and Christo Petroff, Firemen of S.S. "Bourgas" to take out the stuff as being an Officer he would not be searched. He agreed to do so and was informed that the stuff was for a certain tailor of Camp-de-Cesar.

Shimshiroff's confession fits with an anonymous denunciation

received by the C.N.I.B. on August 8, 1936.

Christo Philipoff on being interrogated admitted that the stuff had been handed to him by a certain Mikhaili, café owner at Galata, Istanbul.

Christo Petroff confessed having met the said tailor who asked him whether they could furnish him with drugs, offering L.E. 100 for half kilo of heroin.

The "MIKHAILI" mentioned is the notorious MIKHAILI ANAPNIOTIS implicated in the Café and other cases.

S.S. "Bourgas" runs to Port Said—Rhodes—Istanbul—Bourgas

and Varna.

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The accused being subjects of non-capitulatory power, were tried by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, on October 10, 1936, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600 each.

SEIZURE OF 1/4 LB. OF INDIAN HASHISH IN 12 ENVELOPES POSTED AT HYDERABAD, INDIA, TO MAGAMUAL ASSOMAL IN VARIOUS TOWNS OF UPPER EGYPT.

On August 2, 1936, Port-Taufik Post Office having received from Hyderabad, India, ex S.S. "Corfu" three letters addressed to Magamual Assomal, Indian Silk Merchant, Beba, Maghagha, Beni Mazar, Upper Egypt, respectively, which were suspected to contain narcotic drugs, made the necessary arrangements to arrest the said addressee on taking delivery of any of the letters in question.

On August 13, 1936, Assomal who was born at Hyderabad in 1884 and who has lived in Egypt 35 years, was arrested at Beba Post Office on taking delivery of one of the letters which was found

to contain about $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of Indian hashish.

Investigations showed that this man who peddles silk between the towns of Upper Egypt, was in the habit of receiving regular consignments of hashish addressed in letters to various Post Offices in Upper Egypt and led to the seizure of 12 envelopes which contained about ½ lb. of hashish, all posted at Hyderabad to various towns in Upper Egypt.

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The accused being a British subject, was tried by the British Consular Court, Cairo, on August 25, 1936. The Magistrate decided that the charges were fully proved and taking into consideration the age of the accused, sentenced him to be deported to India.

At the request of the C.N.I.B., the Akbari Inspector, Hyderabad, India, took up the investigation and was able to discover that the sender of the drug was a certain MUSMAT RAMIBAL.

She confessed to have exported Charas (hashish) to Magamual in Egypt and having been tried on January 8, 1937, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500/- or in default 6 months' imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 68 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1936.

Case of Mme. Moretti, Greek subject.

On April 6, 1933, Maliakas Hadjioannou (not to be confused with the notorious Jason Hadjioannou of forged Italian Consular Court seal fame) was brought before the Greek Consular Court at Alexandria on a drug trafficking charge and was sentenced to 13 months, prison, a fine of 100 drachmas, and expulsion to Greece. He left for Greece on April 22, but he left his wife, known as Madame Moretti, behind at Port-Said. The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau did not pass this fact by unnoticed, but as the months went by and Madame Moretti had apparently settled down to a quiet existence in her flat at Port Said, diminishing attention was paid to her until her movements began to arouse interest. She paid frequent visits to Alexandria and appeared to have some interest in that town of a mysterious character.

A renewed supervision of her movements on the part of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau agents connected her visits to Alexandria with the arrival of the weekly steam packet from Piraeus, the well-known S.S. "Calitea." It was decided to watch her a bit more closely the next time the "Calitea, arrived in Alexandria.

The S.S. "CALITEA" arrived in Alexandria on Thursday, September 10, 1936, and at 7 p.m. that evening Madame Moretti arrived by train from Port Said. Clever trailing disclosed various

-35 -

nteresting details but after some time the surveillance was called off and attention was paid to the various exits from Alexandria including the two railway stations, the aerodrome, etc. Throughout Friday (September 11, 1936) a close watch was kept without avail. Madame Moretti did not appear, but her room was not yet vacated at the hotel where she had registered. On Saturday, the watch was taken up again.

The 6.30 a.m. train for Cairo had just left Alexandria town station and the 7·30 train was backing in to the platform when Madame Morettiarrived, carrying two leather bags and wearing a small fox fur. She went to the guichet to buy her ticket and whilst thus occupied was unobtrusively placed under arrest. Driven straight to Kom el Dik prison, she was handed over to a woman constable for search and the leather bags were opened. Each was found to contain one packet of heroin. The fox fur on examination was found to have concealed within the lining another packet. The woman police constable discovered a further two packets in Madame Moretti's garments. The total weight of the contents of the five packets was one kilogramme and 68 grammes. The Greek Consul was duly informed and his delegate was present throughout the proceedings.

As the "Calitea" was scheduled to leave for Pireaus at noon that day there was no time to be lost. Accompanied by delegates from the Italian and Greek Consulates, the C.N.I.B. Officers rushed down to the quay and boarded her. From information received they were able to arrest the second cook named Giordano Stafuzza of Italian nationality. Denying at first all knowledge of the Moretti woman, he proceeded presently to claim an intimate relationship having nothing whatever to do with narcotic drugs. This story was difficult to reconcile with the ages of the parties concerned, Stafuzza being a young fellow of 24 or 25, whilst Moretti's official age is given as 58. Reproached with his stupid attempt to defame the lady, Stafuzza asserted that he was only repeating the story she had told him to tell. Eventually, however, he confessed that he brought the heroin from Piraeus at the request of Hadjioannou and handed it over to Moretti against payment of £ 95 sterling.

Moretti was subsequently taken back to Port Said under orders of the Greek Consul and Stafuzza was handed over to the Italian Consulate, Alexandria.

It is interesting to note that whilst the C.N.I.B. Officers and Consular Delegates were conducting their search on the "Calitea," a member of the crew of the same vessel was arrested by the Customs Preventive Service for having endeavoured to smuggle narcotics out of the Customs zone.

The following is the result of trial in this case:—

By the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, on October 5, 1936:

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- (1) GIORDANO STAFUZZA ... 3 years' imprisonment and expenses.
- (2) Guerino Gregorutti ... Acquitted.

By the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on October 22, 1936:

(3) Madame Yole Moretti ... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 Drachmas.

SEIZURE OF 2.674 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN FROM THE FAR EAST AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 17, 1936, EX S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

Case of Elias Rameh

This is an offshoot of the case of Yole Moretti of September 12, 1936.

Subsequent to the arrest of Yole Moretti and her accomplice Giordano Stafuzza of the S.S. "Calitea" at Alexandria on September 12, 1936, the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch came into possession of a letter addressed to Yole Moretti from Saigon.

Upon the receipt of this letter, an officer of the said Branch was instructed to proceed to Cairo to submit the matter to the Acting Director of the C.N.I.B.

On examining the case, instructions were issued to an officer of the C.N.I.B. Headquarters and the officer of Port Said Branch to proceed on October 8, 1936, to Alexandria where they met the Consular Judge of the Greek Consulate at Alexandria and requested him to postpone the trial of Yole Moretti which had been fixed up for October 15, 1936, and to call her up from the Hadra Prison and instruct her to assist the C.N.I.B. in this matter.

The Greek Consular Judge very kindly agreed to the suggestion and instructed Yole Moretti to do her best to enable the C.N.I.B. to arrest the writer of the letter addressed to her from Saigon in possession of the drugs. Yole Moretti explained that the writer was a certain Elias, waiter on the S.S. "Chenonceaux" of the Messageries Maritime who was importing drugs from China with the assistance of a certain Soumain, First Steward of the First Class of the same boat and that the 1,400 metres of silk meant 1,400 grammes of heroin which this man "Elie" was supposed to bring with him from China for her.

On the 14th instant, two officers from the C.N.I.B. Headquarters proceeded to Port-Said taking with them Yole Moretti. There it was decided to let Yole Moretti write a letter to "Elie" to tell him that she had received his letter from Saigon very late owing to her absence from Port Said and to ask him at the same time to inform her in writing of the quantity and price of the heroin in his possession and to give her an appointment in Port Said for delivery of the stuff. This she did and on the following day October 15, 1936, an officer of the C.N.I.B. took the letter and proceeded to Suez by car with a view to having it sent with a friend to "Elie" on board the S.S. "Chenonceaux."

On the following morning October 16, 1936, the S.S. "Chenon-ceaux" arrived in port at Port Tewfik at about 7.45 a.m.

A friend of the C.N.I.B. officer took over the said letter in a sailing boat and boarded the ship at about 9 a.m. He met "ELIE" and handed over the letter. Although the letter was really meant for the First Steward of the First Class, "Elie" opened it and actually wanted to hand over the stuff to the friend but the latter explained to him that he knew nothing about the matter and that his mission was simply to hand over the letter and receive from him the reply which he had to forward to Port Said at once by car for delivery to Yole Moretti. Although this explanation was given by the friend and although Yole Moretti had explained to "Elie" in her letter that he was not to give any verbal explanation to the bearer, yet "ELIE" told the friend that the quantity he had brought for Yole Moretti was 1,440 grammes and that the price would be 120 pounds per kilo and that he would meet Yole Moretti on the following morning October 17, 1936, at a certain pastry shop in Port Said.

The friend requested "ELIE" to give him a reply in writing. This "ELIE" did and gave him a letter.

As soon as the friend received the above letter he took the sailing boat again and returned to Port Tewfik where he gave it to the C.N.I.B. officer who at once proceeded in his car back to Port Said where it was learned that the S.S. "Chenonceaux" was due to arrive at Port Said the same night October 16, at about 10 p.m.

Assuming that "ELIE" upon his arrival in port would proceed directly to the house of Yole Moretti with the stuff, a force was detailed to watch the flat of Yole Moretti and arrest "ELIE" if he approached the house.

At about 11.45 p.m. "ELIE" landed at Port Said and proceeded with some of his friends to an hotel and after taking coffee took a carriage and ordered the cabman to take him to Yole's house where he was arrested and brought to the office of Port Said C.N.I.B.

Branch. He was at once searched but as no drugs were found on

him it was decided to search his cabin immediately.

The French Consul was requested to detail a representative to assist in the search. The representative arrived at about 1 a.m. when the C.N.I.B. staff at Port Said together with the accused whose real name was found to be Elias Rameh and the barber of the ship named LALOUX FLORANT who was also arrested while sitting at the hotel, proceeded in two launches to the S.S. "Chenonceaux." On arrival they woke up the 2nd Captain of the ship and the purser. In a large sailor's cabin over 30 of them were fast asleep or pretending to be so. Elias Rameh pointed to a small cupboard which he claimed to be his but an officer on examining the card stuck on the interior of the door of the said cupboard found out that it bore a quite different name; he also found out many silk shirts with initials which did not correspond with those of Elias Rameh. The accused insisted that this cupboard was his and none of the other sailors volunteered to show the C.N.I.B. officer his proper cupboard; on the contrary they all declared they did not know which was his cupboard.

Finally one of the C.N.I.B. officers requested the 2nd Captain to find out the number of the said cupboard from the ship's registers.

A few minutes later the 2nd Captain returned saying that the cupboard of "Elias Rameh" should bear from the outside the letters P.D. No cupboard in that room bore these initials. At last a C.N.I.B. officer spotted a cupboard which bore no initials at all and upon trying one of the keys found on the accused which he had previously pretended to belong to his valises which were lying in Marseilles, he opened the cupboard and found on the interior of its door the card bearing Elie Rameh's name. Facing the cupboard the C.N.I.B. officer at once noticed six large linen belts which contained the drugs wanted. The barber's shop was also searched but nothing was found and as there was no proof or mention of the First Steward of the First Class, the force could not therefore search his cabin.

The said perquisition was completed at about 3 a.m. on October 17, 1936. The accused Elias Rameh was taken to the Port Police.

The enquiry then started and Elias Rameh admitted that he had brought with him the quantity seized weighing in all 2 674 kilogrammes for Yole Moretti and he had paid 10,000 francs for it in China. He also admitted having previously brought a kilo for Yole Moretti who was at the time working with a certain Roberto Padovani of the Suez Canal Company posted at Toussoum Station as transit master.

This Roberto Padovani died about six months ago.

ELIAS RAMEH pretended that it was Padovani who had led him to this and that he used to buy the stuff at the rate of 5,000 francs per kilo from China and sell it to Padovani for 12,000 francs per kilo.

He did not implicate the First Steward of the First Class in any way, admitting only that this man knew Padovani and Yole Moretti.

In the confrontation made between the accused and Yole Moretti, she insisted that Elias Rameh and the First Steward of the First Class whose name was later found to be August Soumain, had been together to her house accompanied by three ladies and two or three other officers of the S.S. "Chenonceaux."

ELIAS RAMEH would not in any way accuse Soumain or anybody else while on the other hand Moretti gave evidence with many details of the relationship existing between herself, Padovani, Soumain and Rameh.

On October 17, 1936, the French Consul of Port Said expressed a desire to receive the prisoner, drugs and P.V. on the same day with a view to sending the lot to France on the S.S. "Chenonceaux" (the same boat of the accused) as the accused would be tried there for being in possession of drugs on French territory. It was explained to the Consul that the enquiry could not be completed by 4 p.m. when the S.S. "Chenonceaux" was due to leave Port Said for Marseilles.

Eventually the whole enquiry with photos and documents was completed by 8 p.m. on October 17, 1936, and handed over officially against receipt to the delegates of the French Consul of Port Said for necessary action.

At the request of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau the French Consul sent a telegram to the authorities of Marseilles for the purpose of searching August Soumain and his cabin, stating that it was suspected that there were still important quantities of drugs on board the S.S. "Chenonceaux."

ELIAS RAMEH was tried at Marseilles on December 3, 1936; by the French Authorities and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF 233 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXAN-DRIA ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1936, EX S.S. "CALITEA."

Case of Enrico Sebastianutti

On September 12, 1936, Enrico Sebastianutti, Italian subject, steward on board S.S. "Calitea," was searched, on suspicion, by the Customs Secret Police, Alexandria, when coming down the gangway and was found in possession of 233 grammes of heroin hidden in his socks.

The accused was tried by the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, on September 30, 1936, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 lit.

SEIZURE OF 330 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1936, EX S.S. "PRINCIPESSA OLGA."

Case of Mijo Lejac

On September 23, 1936, at Alexandria Port, Mijo Lejac, Yugoslav subject, cook on board the S.S. "Principessa Olga" was arrested, on suspicion, by the Customs Guard while attempting to smuggle a quantity of 330 grammes of hashish under his effects.

Mijo Lejac being subject of a non-capitulatory power, was tried on October 17, 1936, by the Drugs Native Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

SEIZURE OF 320 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1936, EX S.S. "ZAAFARAN"

Case of Mohamed Said El Badawi

A certain Mohd. Said el Badawi of Port Said, employed as a cargo worker was working on the S.S. "Zaafaran," Khedivial Mail Line, on September 25, 1936. When he was being rowed ashore he fainted but after water was sprayed over his face he revived and continued until he had passed the Customs barrier. On his way out

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of the Port he collapsed and first aid was sent for and he was taken to hospital. A beat policeman reported the incident to the Police District and an enquiry was made. At 8.30 p.m. on the same day EL BADAWI died and a P.M. examination was held, the doctor finding (enclosed in two rubber articles) in the rectum 320 grammes of opium. The doctor gave a certificate of death as tetanus.

SEIZURE OF 2.537 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 18, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA."

Case of Shounou and others

On November 18, 1936, a seizure of 2:537 kilogrammes of Indian hashish was made at Port Said by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch on the British steamer "City of Simla" and three British Indians were arrested as a result. Their names are as follows:—

- (1) Shounou (Chief Steward).
- (2) MOHAMED GAN.
- (3) KALO MANSOUR.

Mohamed Gan and Kalo Mansour were taken ashore and the ship sailed soon after 3 a.m. whereas Shounou was handed over to the Master.

In this connection all possible facilities were accorded by the Captain and officers of the ship and their approval obtained before action was taken.

Later in the morning the two accused were handed over to the British Consul.

This case was tried by the British Consular Court, Port Said, on March 3, 1937, with the following result:—

- (2) Mohamed Gan / 6 months' imprisonment
- (3) Kalo Mansour each.

SEIZURE OF 1.210 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 25, 1936, EX S.S. "KIOTO."

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Case of Agostinho Anteo

The British steamer "Kioto" arrived at Port Said in the early hours of November 25, 1936, and soon after, information was received by the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, that a member of the crew was in possession of a quantity of Indian hashish which he desired to dispose of in Port Said.

A search warrant was, therefore, obtained from H.B.M.'s Consul and a squad of the said Branch was sent on board to search the quarters of the Goanese Stewards. This disclosed a small wooden box at the foot of the bunk of a certain Agostinho Anteo, Steward, who at the same time was lying on it. The box contained 9 pieces of Indian hashish weighing 948 grammes. Another piece of hashish was found in the locker of the same Steward, weighing 262 grammes. All the ten pieces of hashish weighing 1.210 kilogrammes were wrapped in sheets of Indian newspaper.

The accused was discharged from the ship and being a Portugese subject, his Consul was asked to take him over but refused as Agostinho had no documents to prove his nationality. He was consequently handed over to the Parquet to treat him as a local subject.

"AGOSTINHO ANTEO was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, on January 4, 1937, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200."

SEIZURE OF 801 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 27, 1936, EX S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO."

Case of Abdulla Jan Allee, British subject.

Information was received by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that a quantity of hashish will be offered for sale in Port Said on the arrival of S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO" by the Indian members of the crew.

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he id of On arrival therefore of S.S. "CITY OF CAIRC," keen observation was kept on all persons coming in contact with the ship and at 1·15 a.m. on November 27, 1936, an Indian sailor, Abdulla Jan Allee, British subject, descended the gangway on to the pontoon and as no suspected persons were in the vicinity, Abdulla Jan Allee was searched and found to be in possession of 801 grammes of Indian hashish contained in a waist belt which he was wearing next to the skin. The Captain was thereupon approached and with his permission the quarters of this and other Indians were searched but without further results.

As the Captain was unable to spare the services of the accused, he was returned to the ship against receipt and on his return, a warrant will be obtained from H.B.M.'s Consul for his apprehension.

SEIZURE OF 200 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON NOVEMBER 30,1936, EX S.S. "MAHSUD."

Case of Habib Rahman

Information was recieved by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch, to the effect that a quantity of Indian hashish will be disposed of by the Indian members of the crew of S.S. "Mahsud." on its arrival at Port Said on November 30, 1936.

On arrival therefore of the steamer at 1 a.m. on November 30, 1936, a squad of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, was detailed to proceed on board and after consultation with the Captain who granted a written permission, a search was carried out in the quarters occupied by the Indian stewards where a piece of Indian hashish weighing 200 grammes was found under the blankets covering a certain Habib Rahman who was sleeping in his bunk.

In view of the fact that the accused could not be spared he was handed over to the Captain and a declaration obtained that on the vessel's return to Port Said, HABIB RAHMAN would be handed over to the Police to stand his trial.

SEIZURE OF 1.970 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 27, 1936, EX M/V "ARAMIS"

Case of Wong Lih

On receipt of information from a reliable source in connection with M/V "ARAMIS" suspected of having narcotic drugs on board, a confidant detailed by the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch, proceeded on board and after having established contact with Chinese Wong Lih, carpenter of the vessel, a policeman acting the part of the buyer also proceeded on board and agreed to buy a certain quantity of opium which was offered for sale.

The French Consulate was then approached and a representative boarded the vessel with a constable of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch. The matter was explained to the Asst. Commander who accompanied the Consulate representative and the staff of the C.N.I.B.

to a place near the cabin of the accused.

About 12.30 a.m. on December 27, 1936, the signal was given to the effect that the opium was in the cabin of the carpenter, whereupon the whole party entered the cabin and found Wong Lih holding the opium in his arms. On seeing the force he tried to throw it out of the port-hole but was prevented.

A search of the cabin was carried out and in a cupboard belonging to the accused, a cleverly concealed partition between two drawers was discovered and on being pulled out, was found to contain 7610

francs and 4 L.Stg. all in notes. This sum was seized.

The accused was submitted to the commander who stated that he had no objection to the accused being taken ashore.

The opium seized was of an entirely new variety and as far as can be ascertained has not previously been seen in the country.

The accused stated that he procured this opium in Shanghai at a purchase price of 210 paper Francs per packet weighing ap pro-

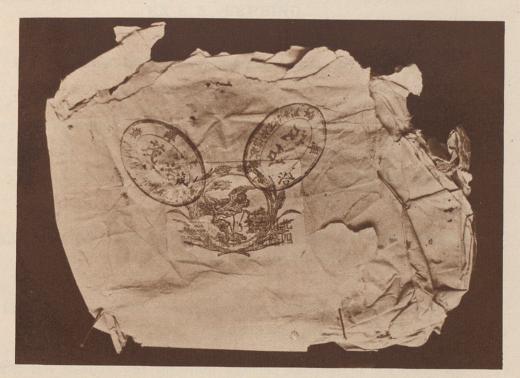
ximately 380 grammes.

Six packets were seized of which 5 were sealed and one found open. They were wrapped in water proof glossy paper and then covered in thick white paper. On the outside was a design of a stork, surrounded by a circle of Chinese writing. Both the design and writing were printed in red printing ink. There were also two seals, oval in shape done by rubber stamp in blue ink, bearing Chinese writing.

The opium seized was found to be 1.970 kilogramme.

The accused was tried on January 25, 1937, by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

قضية ونح ليد CASE OF WONG LIH. AFFAIRE WONG LIH.



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ماركة الأفيون الصينى المضبوط في هن القضية (١٢) عاركة: الأفيون الصينى المضبوط في هن القضية (١٤) Brand of Chinese opium seized in this case. (12) Marque de l'opium chinois saisi dans cette affaire.

SEIZURE OF 7 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S. S. "SERBINO."

Case of Rabeh Mohamed Fowzalla, Indian, British subject.

Secret information had been received by the C.N.I.B. Branch of Port Said that the above named, a fireman of the S.S. "Serbino," was in possession of a quantity of hashish which he was exposing for sale. A squad under the orders of a C.N.I.B. officer was therefore sent on the vessel where the drug was found and seized.

The accused was handed over to the ship's captain for disposal.

SEIZURE OF 44 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID, EX S.S. "CITY OF CANTON."

Case of Abdel Latif Sheikh Abdulla, Indian, British Subject.

The crew of the above steamer were known to the Port Said Branch of the C.N.I.B., as narcotic traffickers. On arrival at the port this steamer was therefore watched and one of the crew, an Indian sailor named Abdel Latif Sheikh Abdulla, was arrested while exposing a quantity of hashish for sale to one of the agents of the above Branch.

He was handed over to the captain of the ship for disposal.

SEIZURE OF 22 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID

Case of Abdel Aziz Swan Kham, Indian, British Subject, Cook on S.S. "Barouda."

Information was received from a confidant, by the Port Said Branch of the C.N.I.B., that the above named was in possession of a quantity of Indian hashish which he was offering for sale.

A C.N.I.B. officer accompanied by some agents proceeded aboard the vessel and effected the arrest of the accused with the hashish in his hand. In the meantime a colleague of Abdel Aziz Swan Kham had hidden the rest of the drugs in the engine room which it was not possible to trace. The accused confessed his guilt, and was handed over to the captain of the ship for disposal.

SEIZURES MADE BY THE COASTGUARDS DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936.

Ramleh Section

Quantity seized; 16 kilos and 285 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 1/1936 "Ramleh Section."

This quantity was in a package, which was thrown into the sea on September 15, 1936, at the watching post No. 10. It was secured by the Municipality diver Abu el Hamad Bekhit Abdel Rahman and fisherman El Sayed Abdel Aziz Soudan, who reported the matter to a Coastguard man off duty. He proceeded to the scene and opened the package. There were inside it two tins: one large and one small fastened to a rope on which were two pieces of cork and a piece of black cloth.

On opening these two tins, they were found to contain the above

quoted amount of opium.

The case was filed by the Parquet for no offender and it was registered by the Customs Authorities against an unknown person.

Abu Qir Section

Quantity seized: 8 kilos and 650 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 4/1936 "Abu Qir."

News was received from a certain detective that the boat of MUSTAFA AHMED SEBAI having just returned from a journey had set sail soon again with its owner, accompanied by fishermen ALI

Toba, Ibrahim Ali Toba and Ibrahim Zoeir.

The O.C. Section took the necessary precautions and gave orders to the searching feluccas to seek for the aforesaid boat. It was seen coming from the steamships' channel and going to Abu Qir strait. Having been ordered to stop, the boat went on rapidly. Two blank shots were fired at it and on this it came near the shore and three persons jumped off and hid themselves in the boats massed there.

No drugs were found in the boat, but three persons were arrested on suspicion and were despatched to Abu Qir Qism.

In the morning of August 21, 1936, the O.C. was told by certain detectives about the place of the smuggled drugs. He proceeded

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with them to that place, where a small canvas package was found. It contained the above quoted quantity of opium wrapped in transparent paper and concealed inside the interior part of the caoutchouc of a car.

At 5 a.m. another person was also arrested by a Coastguard man, while he was roaming about the place, where the opium was concealed.

The case was temporarily filed by the Parquet for lack of evidence and the Customs were content with this decision and restored the boat to its owner.

Quantity seized: 3 kilos and 290 grammes of opium.

1 kilo and 960 grammes of hashish.

P.V. No. 6/1936 "Abu Qir."

Secret information was received on October 21, 1936, to the effect that smuggled drugs were expected to arrive by the sailing ship of Ibrahim Hassan el Samakhli. The ship arrived in the evening and was carefully searched.

On employing a screw auger in the wooden structure of the crane the smell of hashish emanated. Big pieces of wood had been nailed together with very large nails. It was impossible to separate them so they were broken up. Beneath them, two holes covered with a piece of cloth, were found fastened with small nails and covered with some white grease.

On employing the screw auger again in the opposite side, a quantity of opium was disclosed.

The weight of the hashish and opium was as shown above. The sailing ship was confiscated by the Customs Authorities and this sentence is not final yet.

The case is sub-judice.

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Rasheed Section

Quantity seized: 21 kilos and 400 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 1/1936 "Rasheed Section."

The smuggling of drugs from the coast of Rasheed Section was reported. The necessary arrangements were made and close watch established. At 6 a.m. on August 28, 1936, the waves drove on shore a package west of the watching post No. 1 at Rasheed. It was picked up by the watchman and when opened at the Section Office it was found to contain the above quantity of hashish.

The hashish was confiscated by the Customs and the case registered against an unknown person.

Borollos Section

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Quantity seized: 28 kilos and 745 grammes of opium. 2 kilos and 70 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 5/1936 "Borollos."

Having received secret information, relative to the smuggling of drugs, the necessary precautions were taken and close watch established to an end that would make this adventure impossible.

Apparently unable to effect a landing the smugglers threw their drugs into the sea. At 4.40 a.m. on August 24, 1936, an inner car tyre was picked up from the sea by a watchman. It was carried to the Section Office and when opened it was found to contain the quantities of hashish and opium stated above.

The seizures were confiscated by the Customs Commission, and the case was filed by the Parquet as the offender is unknown.

Alexandria Port Section

Quantity seized: 5 kilos and 300 grammes of opium.
310 grammes of hashish.
P.V. No. 13/1936 "Alex. Port."

Smuggled drugs were reported at certain places on board S.S. "Zamalek" of the Khedivial Mail Line.

On searching the steamer a long round tin with an opening and cover same as that of ghee tins was found. There was a fresh paste round the cover. It was so placed to stop the smell of its contents escaping. The tin was also wrapped in canvas and carefully tied up with string.

On opening it at the Section Office, it was found to contain the above quantities of drugs.

The case was filed by the Parquet for no offender and the Customs were satisfied with this decision.

Quantity seized: 780 grammes of opium, P.V. No. 30/1936 "Alex. Port."

On May 21, 1936, when the Chief sailor Moh. Mohamed Halhul and two other sailors of the Coastguards were on a tour of duty afloat they saw at El Ashtouma a felucca with two men and a boy. They were told to stop for search. In the felucca there were some glasses inside an ice box which were taken to the Section Office.

On approaching the quay one of the accused endeavoured to conceal a piece of wood beneath the ice box. The Coastguards men seized it and found inside it a cavity in which the above quantity of opium was discovered.

The felucca was confiscated by the Customs: case pending.

Port Said Section

Quantity seized: 210 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 22/1935 "Port Said."

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oy. me A man was seen in suspicious circumstances. When he was searched a piece of opium was found in the cord of his drawers. He was then conducted to the office and further questioned. He then confessed to another piece of opium concealed in his rectal cavity.

He was fined by the Customs Commission to 300 mills. and sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

Quantity seized: 110 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 5/1936 "Port Said."

The watchman carrying out duty on September 22, 1936, at El Makari landing stage found a basket on the platform without owner. As nobody came to claim it he took it to the office where it was opened. Four pieces of stick screwed together were found, and inside was the above quantity of hashish.

The case was registered against an unknown person and filed.

Quantity seized: 240 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 6/1936 "Port Said."

On September 29, 1936, when the Coastguards men were performing duty at Port Said Railway Station, they saw in the Station Square a man carrying a canvas package and going to the Export Office. He was called up and having noticed that he was alarmed they searched the package and found in it a handkerchief with the above quantity of opium.

He was sentenced by the First Instance Court to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The Customs have not yet disposed of the case.

Quantity seized: 89 kilos and 720 grammes of opium. P. V. No. 7/1936 "Port Said."

A sailing ship was reported to be bringing a quantity of opium which would be kept afloat the sea until it could be smuggled in.

At 12.30 a.m. on October 10, 1936, when a N.C.O. from the Coastguards was returning off duty he saw two persons attempting to get ashore, but on seeing him they returned back.

The N.C.O. and another comrade followed them and found a sack in the water which they brought ashore. They afterwards

found another sack at the end of this beat.

The two sacks having been carried to the office and opened there were found to contain the above quantity of opium.

The case was registered against an unknown person.

Quantity seized: 475 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 9/1936 "Port Said."

At Port Said Railway Station, on October 18, 1936, a man was searched on suspicion and found to have hashish in his possession in a box containing fried fish.

He was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of

L.E. 4.750 mills.

A judgment of one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 was passed against him by the Court.

Quantity seized: 1 kilo and 470 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 10/1936 "Port Said."

Secret information was received on October 24, 1936, that the owners of the sailing ship No. 1440 would set sail with smuggled drugs. On searching the boat a white bag was discovered in the folds of the sail which contained opium as mentioned.

No judgment has been passed yet.

Quantity seized: 170 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 11/1936 "Port Said."

A Coastguard man was performing duty on November 14, 1936,

at Lake Manzala Coy. Landing Stage, Port Said.

He suspected a person when trying to get into a sailing ship at the quay. Having searched him he found in the pocket of his vest the quantity of opium stated above.

The case is still sub-judice.

Coastguards Port Said Port

Quantity seized: 16 kilos and 940 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 6/1936 "Port Said."

Information was secretly received that there were smuggled drugs in the sailing ship of Hassan Hassan El Hawari.

On the arrival of the ship at Port Said Port on May 30, 1936, it was searched. Nothing was found on it, but the Coastguards men picked up the above quoted quantity of opium in the sea.

The Customs Commission acquitted the accused for lack of evidence and the case was temporarily filed by the Court.

Quantity seized: 5 kilos and 305 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 12/1936 "Port Said Port."

The fishing boats Nos. 2 and 3 were reported to be smuggling drugs.

In consequence of close watch the smugglers being unable to get the goods out threw same into the water.

On July 30, 1936, the two boats were searched but nothing was found. At the landing stage a rope with a hook was discovered. A canvas bag was fastened to it and when opened at the office it was found to contain the above quantity of opium.

The accused is still pending trial.

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Quantity seized: 3 kilos and 620 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 25/1936 "Port Said Port."

On November 20, 1936, a Coastguard was performing duty at the port in a felucca. He saw a person coming down from the S.S. "Mahut" on a rope. He watched him from behind one of the barges and having ascertained that the smuggler was going towards the Lighthouse workshops in a launch, followed him and arrested him.

On searching the place to which the smuggler first proceeded on getting down from the launch the Coastguard man found the hashish stated above.

The accused is still pending trial.

Suez Canal Section

Quantity seized: 625 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 1/1936 "Suez Canal."

The Coastguards men performing duty on January 8, 1936, at Ismailia railway station, having suspected a hand cart dragged by a porter searched the baggage on it, and found a roll of calico containing opium.

The proprietors of baggage were acquitted by the Court for lack of evidence and the case was filed by the Customs.

Quantity seized: 113 grammes of opium. P.V. No. 2/1936 "Suez Canal."

A person was arrested on January 31, 1936, on suspicion at Ismailia railway station. When searched, the above quoted quantity

of opium was found on him.

He was sentenced by the Customs Commission to a fine of 125 mills, and the judgment passed against him by the Court was one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

Quantity seized: 610 grammes of opium and 7 kilos and 40 grammes of hashish.

P.V. No. 5/1936 "Suez Canal."

Secret information was received that drugs would be smuggled from E! Amira by a fishing boat and that in case the boat was not available the smuggling would take place south of Serabiom.

At 4.30 a.m. on March 21, 1936, a tracker of the Coastguards found the tracks of two persons. They were overtaken and arrested

in possession of the above quantities of drugs.

They were fined by the Customs Commission to L.E. 71·150 mills. and sentenced by the Court to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 each.

Quantity seized: 2 kilos and 640 grammes of opium. 2 kilos of hashish. P.V. No. 6/1936 "Suez Canal."

A watchman on duty on March 24, 1936, challenged a person walking by night, but the man ran away. The watchman blew his whistle and fired in the air. The smuggler threw down a leather bag and began to shed his garments—whilst running away. He swam across a salt marsh and could not be overtaken. The leather bag was carried to the office and found to be containing the above quoted drugs.

The case was registered against an unknown person.

Quantity seized: 4 kilos and 630 grammes of hashish. P.V. No. 15/1936 "Suez Canal."

A N.C.O. of the Coastguards was, on July 22, 1936, making a trip around the coast, saw a figure emerging from the Canal. He followed him, but could not overtake him owing to the darkness and the muddy state of the salt marsh.

A leather bag was found nearby by the N.C.O. containing hashish

as mentioned.

The case was registered against an unknown person.

Suez Section

Quantity seized: 38 grammes of hashish.

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Secret information was received on November 5, 1936, that the S.S. "City of Barouda" would be carrying drugs.

On its arrival it was searched and in the box of a fireman the foregoing quantity of hashish was found wrapped in a piece of paper.

The Customs were satisfied with the judgment of 15 days' imprisonment passed against him by the Consular Court.

Quantity seized: 5 kilos and 615 grammes of opium.
9 kilos and 500 grammes of hashish.
P.V. No. 122/1936 "Suez."

On November 5, 1936, the N.C.O. in charge Kamamanto Outpost received a telephonic message from the day patrol man to the effect that a N.C.O. from the Frontiers Administration saw two persons crossing the Canal from East to West.

The Coastguards patrol went after them in two parties: one following the tracks and the other taking another direction.

At kilo No. 146 the first party saw two persons walking and carrying something on their backs. One was arrested and the other escaped. The patrol picked up both loads and took them to the office where the quantities of drugs stated above were found.

The case is still sub-judice.

CHAPTER III Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.—SALLAM KHIDR, DRUG TRAFFICKER AND BRIGAND OF THE DESERT.—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO-GRAMME AND 50 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 6 KILOGRAMMES AND 488 GRAMMES OF HASHISH IN THE ISMAILIA DESERT. CASE OF ABDULLA SELIM MAGHASSEB, SULIMAN SELIM FERGHANI AND OTHERS.

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

Smuggling through Sinai

Miralai A. H. St. George Hamersley Bey, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province, reports the following:—

"The control of anti-contraband in the province of Sinai has maintained same high standard as during the previous year.

Attempts to cross the Peninsula on a large scale have not been made, but casual smugglers are still making attempts to deal with small quantities.

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Chief captures included the following:-

- (1) 20·195 kilos hashish and 5·325 kilos opium found by Kantara Police buried in sand South of Kantara aerodrome.
- (2) 13.500 kilos opium seized at Kantara. The opium was secreted in the hair of camels brought to Kantara.
- (3) 13·200 kilos hashish seized in Palestine-Kantara Express. The drugs were hidden in kitchen and saloon.
- (4) 29.900 kilos hashish and 1.100 kilos opium seized by Kantara Police. The drug was found buried in the sand at Shugaira.
- (5) 56.670 kilos hashish and 8.960 kilos opium seized near Suez in possession of one Mansour Atia Ghayath.
- (6) 54.089 kilos hashish and 5.890 kilos opium seized near Suez but smugglers not caught.
- (7) 21 000 kilos opium seized near Sheikh Zoweid. The drug was concealed in the wooden cross-trees of camel saddles. All men and camels of the party were captured.

Total captures made are as follows:-

Number of captures	Hashish	Opium	Smugglers	Camels
	K.	K,		
24	217 · 269	83 · 720	22	16

Seizures in the North-Eastern Desert.

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The chief captures included the following:-

Hashish	Opium	Smugglers
К.	к.	
35 · 140	14.725	8

SALLAM KHIDR

Drug Trafficker and Brigand of the Desert

For a long time past the Frontiers Administration have had Sallam Khide's name posted as "Wanted." He is indeed very much wanted by them for he shot one of their N.C.Os. dead at close range a year or two ago whilst an attempt was being made to arrest him.

But even apart from this major crime the list of his drug-smuggling exploits in the Sinai and Canal deserts is sufficiently long to make him a figure of considerable importance to the guardians of the desert law. So that when they approached the C.N.I.B. with certain secret information in October last, every effort was made to act upon it with energy and promptitude. Alas, the best laid plans of mice and men often go wrong and the following is the sad but none the less gripping story of how Sallam Khide escaped arrest for the fifth or sixth time in his colourful career. But the C.N.I.B. and Frontiers Administration, though naturally disappointed, are resigned to wait another opportunity for they know that the pitcher that goes often to the well gets broken at last.

It having been reported on reliable evidence that Sallam Khider was hiding in a certain ezba situated in the sparse shrub covered desert lying west of the Suez Canal, a plan was agreed upon by the C.N.I.B. of Port Said for surrounding the place at dawn. The following is the report of Kaimakam A. F. Giles Bey the officer in command of the party selected to carry out the manœuvre:

"It was obvious at the commencement that the informer was terrified and was hoping to obtain a reward without appearing in the picture too much. We decided at the conference that we should start for the place where Sallam was reported to be staying and

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accordingly left Ismailia soon after midnight.

We proceeded to a point 5 kilos south of Mahsama but owing to the absence of any means of crossing the Ismailia Canal we were forced to turn about and cross by ferry near the village of Mahsama. From there onwards it meant "footing it" across country. The party consisted of 8 persons and we covered a distance of over 32 kilos walking over sand, rubble and lough ground from 12.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. During this walk one of the officers twisted his ankle. On the way, village dogs rushed out and created a deafening din and it looked as if our quarry would be disturbed if this continued. At last, however, we arrived within fifty yards of Sallam's shack and it was agreed that we should remain in a maize field until the break of dawn when the informer would visit Sallam and after having a coffee with him he would entice him to walk past the maize field where we were hidden and thus enable us to grab him. As the minutes went by, it became increasingly evident that the informer had been lying. Although he had taken us to the exact spot, he had not lately actually been in contact with Sallam and therefore he had no intention or desire to take coffee with SALLAM. We discussed the question of rushing the bedouin's shack, but decided against this in view of the repeated assurances of the informer that his original proposal would be carried out; we finally decided therefore to abide by this.

Soon after 5.30 a.m. the informer disappeared in the maize returning some few minutes later and in an excited manner pointed to the opening near a stream running at right angles from our hiding place and there we saw a small man bending over the stream. We got to within about 20 yards of the man when he gave a yell and dashed into another maize field. Shots were fired, and in my opinion at random. At this moment an Arab woman rushed up; she was absolutely naked and was screaming and shouting like one demented; probably this distracted some of the party of tired men from giving chase simultaneously. As SALLAM dashed into the maize field he stumbled and fell and it would have been a very easy thing to have shot him but this I did not permit. When SALLAM fell and as we thought could not possibly get away in time, we made a dash for him but he disappeared, travelling on all fours, into the maize field. The man's agility and amazing activity were wonderful considering that his left arm had formerly been riddled with bullets and he had been wounded in other parts of his body in several defensive actions against the Government forces.

We combed the district in a desperate effort to find the man who had all but been in our hands, but without success. The whole district turned out but not one of the inhabitants dared lift a finger to assist us; on the contrary immediately the first shot was fired it appeared to me that the villagers went out of their way to assist Sallam in escaping. It is interesting to add that as the woman screamed, another Arab woman unfastened Sallam's white camel which made off in the direction of the desert unattended. Some 30 minutes later we saw Sallam mounted on this camel going through the desert in a southerly direction at a great speed.

I would add that Sallam did not appear to be the cool and courageous person he is credited with being, as is proved by the yell of absolute terror which he gave when we first spotted him—no doubt most of us would have been equally terrified at suddenly seeing several rifles pointed against us in the position that Sallam was. That the whole countryside is terrified of him is most apparent but at the same time none of these people would dare to say a word

which would endanger the life of this out-law.

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Before closing this note I would like to emphasise that the man could have been shot down in cold blood but I knew that this was not desired. Sallam has not left the district and I hope that very shortly it will be possible for us to capture and deliver him whole.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that had the informer told us the true state of affairs, adequate arrangements would have been made to surround and close in on Sallam's camp and thus quite easily obviate all possibility of escape."

SEIZURE OF 1.050 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 6.488 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH IN THE DESERT AT ISMAILIA.

Case of Abdulla Selim Maghasseb, Soliman Selim Farghani and others.

Information was received by the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch that a gang of Arabs, owning allegiance to the notorious Sallam Khidr, were to be found at Dawawis in the desert, at Ismailia.

Necessary instructions were given to the C.N.I.B. officer and arrangements were made for their arrest. The officer accompanied by his staff proceeded to Ismailia by car, where two of his men left incognite for Kassassin and Dawawis, where they met a certain

ABDULLA SELIM MAGHASSEB and explained to him that they were traffickers from Mansoura. He welcomed them and offered them samples of hashish and opium and stated that he was ready to sell

them whatever quantity they wanted.

An agreement was then made between them to purchase 5 okes of hashish at the rate of L.E. 40 per oke and that the handing over of the drug should be at Ismailia (as per arrangements previously made) and that Abdulla Selim Maghasseb and one of his colleagues, named Soliman Selim Farghani, will return to Ismailia with the two C.N.I.B. agents where, in one of the hotels, Soliman Selim Farghani would be paid the cost of the 5 okes, i.e. L.E. 200. When this was done Abdulla Selim Maghasseb, accompanied by one of the C.N.I.B. men would return to the desert where the hashish was to be handed over to the pseudo buyer.

These arrangements, having come to successful fruition, resulted in the arrest of Abdulla Selim Maghasseb while handing over the hashish. Soliman Selim Farghani was also arrested at the hotel in possession of the money, but the rest of the gang, who were armed, escaped into the desert.

ABDULLA SELIM MAGHASSEB AND SOLIMAN SELIM FARGHANI, were tried by the Court of First Instance on October 1, 1936, and both sentenced to three years' imprisonment and L.E. 500 fine.

Their appeal has not yet been heard.

The following four individuals, who also formed part of the gang, were not brought before the Courts as there were not sufficient proofs against them:—

SELIM SOURIA.
SULIMAN SOURIA.
SALAMA ABOU GHRAMA.
MAALI SALEM EL TERBANI.

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CHAPTER IV

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Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

ATTEMPT AT MURDER CAUSED BY NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING CASE OF MURSI MOHAMED EL FAYOUMI AND OTHERS.—CASE OF MAHMOUD HUSSEIN EL BAKARI WHO WAS KILLED DURING THE PERQUISITION MADE ON MARCH 14, 1936.—SEIZURE OF 2.020 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ISMAILIA ON MAY 3, 1936. CASE OF NICOLAS MASTROANDREA AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 9.780 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 260 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 25, 1936. CASE OF JOSEPH LEVY AND OTHERS. -- SEIZURE OF 525 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXAN-DRIA ON JUNE 8, 1936. CASE OF ISMAIL MOHAMED SAAD ALIAS HUSSEIN AND ALI SAYED EL BARBARI.—SEIZURE OF 2:575 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 20, 1936. Case of Mohamed Ahmed Qassem and Mohamed AHMED HUSSEIN.-SEIZURE OF 1:445 KILOS OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID IN POSSESSION OF FLAMINO CANTONI, GREEK SUBJECT, BY THE COASTGUARDS ADMINISTRATION.—SEIZURE OF 618 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 25, 1936. Case of Odissias Dracopoulos and others.—Seizure of 7 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT-SAID ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1936. Case of Zaki Ali El Hariri.—Seizure of 180 gram-MES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1936. CASE OF BADAWI OMAR ABDALLA.—GANG OF NICOLAS P. VALVIS.— SEIZURE OF 25.6 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 13, 1936. CASE OF FOUZ SAWI ATIA AND OTHERS.— SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 10, 1936. CASE OF PETRO PERIDES AND SARANDI MASTORI, GREEK SUBJECTS.—SEIZURE OF 964 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 3 AMPOULES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 21, 1936. CASE OF SAYED IBRAHIM SHEHATA AND OTHERS.—SEIZURE OF 100 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 24, 1936. CASE OF NESTOR JOANNOU, CYPRIOT, British subject.—Case of two Narcotic traffickers who JUMPED OFF THE TRAIN AND DIED.—SMUGGLING IN DAMIETTA.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER CAUSED BY NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING

Case of Mursi Mohd. El Fayoumi and others

MURSI MOHAMED EL FAYOUMI of Port Said is a notorious drug trafficker with many convictions of various terms of imprisonment. He employed a certain Ahmed Ali Mansour for the distribution of

drugs to his clients.

In April 1936 El Fayoumi gave, as usual, to his employee drugs to the value of 360 piastres for distribution but the latter refused to pay sums of money collected and it happened on April 24, 1936, when the two persons met one another that the distributor asked the trafficker to pay him a sum of P.T. 10. The latter refused to do so whereupon quarrelling ensued and both used knives. Hassan Abdou El Fayoumi then interfered for the purpose of assisting his relative Mursi Mohamed El Fayoumi and was stabbed by the distributor with a knife.

The case was considered a crime against the three persons who were tried on June 29, 1936, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment

each.

CASE OF MAHMOUD HUSSEIN EL BAKARI WHO WAS KILLED DURING THE PERQUISITION MADE ON MARCH 14, 1936.

MAHMOUD HUSSEIN EL BAKARI, alias El FARRAKHA, was a notorious trafficker and has been convicted several times.

The last sentence was for two years' imprisonment for being

in possession of narcotic drugs.

About four months ago, following his release from prison, he again began trafficking in these poisons and several denunciations were received to this effect by Gharbia Province.

So at about 5 a.m. on March 14, 1936, a force of the Province Police proceeded to perquisition this trafficker's house. On their way a policeman, who was the beat man of the zone, in which the house is situated, joined them.

On approaching the house the force occupied positions from the outside, so that none could run away or throw anything from the

house, the door of which was then open.

Two native constables of the force accompanied by the beat policeman and some detectives entered the house. They were met

by the accused, who was awake, at the door of the bed-room, brandishing in their faces a double-edged knife. The force advised him to surrender but he only got more excited and broke the lamp, leaving the room in utter darkness. One of the constables turned on his electric flash-lamp and saw the trafficker trying to make his escape with what he could pick up of the drugs, threatening those who opposed him with his knife. However, he was now warned that if he attempted to run away he would be fired at. His reply was to resort to violence, and attack the beat policeman with his knife.

The policeman fired in the air but this served only to increase BAKARI'S violence. He tried to stab the policeman but without success and this time the policeman retaliated by firing at the trafficker's thigh. The man was then overcome and the knife taken

from his hand. He subsequently died.

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On searching him, the force found a quantity of narcotics as well as a razor which was by his side. Another quantity of heroin was found hidden in the wall of the room, also a syringe and many needles used in injecting addicts and a purse containing nickel coins were discovered.

The incident was reported at once to both the Province and the Parquet and the latter immediately commenced the enquiry.

The victim was known to be one of the most dangerous disturbers of the public security, irrespective of his being a narcotic trafficker. The police records showed him as having eighteen previous antecedents; all for assault against policemen and on narcotics charges.

The Parquet registered this case against El Bakari as a délit in accordance with the Law on Narcotics and finally filed it on account

of the death of the accused.

The Parquet also registered it against the beat policeman as a crime in accordance with Article 198 P.C. and finally filed it on account of no offence.

The narcotics seized were:

5.70 grammes heroin. 0.65 ,, opium.

SEIZURE OF 2.020 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ISMAILIA ON MAY 3, 1936.

Case of Nicolas Mastroandrea and others.

On April 23, 1936, the C.N.I.B. received information to the effect that a certain NICOLAS SMITZIDIS, Greek subject, and a partner, both of Ismailia had 10 okes of hashish which they wished to sell.

On the 24th, the informant introduced a pre-arranged "buyer" to SMITZIDIS whereupon SMITZIDIS stated that his partner a certain NICOLAS MASTROANDREA, Italian subject, had in his possession 10 okes of hashish for sale.

The "buyer" expressed his desire to buy the whole quantity on condition that the stuff should be delivered at an open place near Cairo. Smitzidis agreed and left for Ismailia, promising to write to the informant when the stuff could be delivered.

On the 26th, the informant reported that he received from SMITZIDIS a letter to the effect that MASTROANDREA refused to send the stuff to Cairo and wished the buyer to go to Ismailia. Acting under instruction, the informant wrote to SMITZIDIS saying that the buyer and himself would go to Ismailia on May 2, 1936.

On May 2, 1936, a force from the C.N.I.B. proceeded to Ismailia in two parties, one party including the buyer and the informant by railway train and the other party by a motor car.

On arrival the buyer got in touch with the traffickers who were now three in number, viz. NICOLAS SMITZIDIS, NICOLAS MASTROANDREA and a bedouin named Mohamed Abu el Maati el Hefnawi and made arrangements for the delivery of the stuff on the following morning:

On May 3, 1936, the buyer reported to the C.N.I.B. officer in charge of the force that he had gone with Mastroandrea to Abu Sueir where they met Mohamed Abu El Maati El Hefnam and an other bedouin named Shetewi Salem Solimanand that Shetewi brought 1½ okes of hashish and promised to bring the remainder after receiving the price of this quantity amounting to L.E. 65. The buyer refused to receive the stuff at Abu Sueir and suggested its delivery at a certain hotel in Ismailia but Shetewi declined to do so. On their return to Ismailia, they agreed that the stuff should be delivered on the Abu Sueir road.

In the afternoon, Mastroandrea drove with the buyer and a confident towards Abu Sueir road and after some time they returned to Ismailia, where the officer in charge of the force was waiting Having received a signal from the confident the officer rushed the car and arrested the following:—

They were in possession of 2.020 kilogrammes of hashish.

Later on the police authorities arrested Nicolas Smitzidis. The result of the trial of this case is as follows:—

By Ismailia Summary Native Court on July 18, 1936:

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SHETEWI SALEM SOLIMAN ... 2 years' imprisonment and a HEFNAWI fine of L.E. 500, each.

ELIAS SHEHATA EL TARSHA ...1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

By Greek Consular Court on November 5, 1936:

NICOLAS SMITZIDES 2 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 drachmas.

By Italian Consular Court on November 13, 1936:

NICOLAS MASTROANDREA3 months' imprisonment and a fine of 250 liras.

SEIZURE OF 9.780 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 260 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MAY 25, 1936.

Case of Joseph Levy and others.

On May 21, 1936, information was received by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, that a Greek, in association with some natives, was dealing in opium. Arrangements were, therefore, made to introduce an agent of that Branch as a buyer.

On May 24, 1936, the agent met a certain Abdel Ghani Mohammed Fathalla alias El Shami and was introduced by him to Ahmed Mohammed Sayed, alias El Helwa who produced a small sample of opium. The agent pretended to be dissatisfied with the quality and upon this Fathalla introduced him to Joseph Levy, a Greek subject, who was actually sitting in the café at the time. Levy then went out and after about 15 minutes returned with a large piece wrapped in paper and hidden on his person. The agent took a small sample and agreed to buy two okes for L.E. 86. They agreed to meet at 6 p.m. the same day to make arrangements re delivery. After much discussion and visiting several cafés which the traffickers or the agent objected to in turn it was finally decided that the stuff would be handed over in a milk shop at Qayed Gohar street at 11 a.m. next day.

Arrangements were, therefore, made to have the place in question watched.

The traffickers met at the appointed time and shortly afterwards LEVY went out returning after 15 minutes with a large parcel and entered the shop. After allowing them a few minutes, the police rushed the place and found the three accused sitting round a table

with the parcel in front of them.

Levy gave a false address but fortunately the police knew his exact residence, No. 37 Rue Anastassi, and accompanied by the Greek Consulate representative proceeded there. On arrival at the house Levy commenced to scream like a maniac in order to warn his people and the police had considerable difficulty in overcoming him.

In a bedroom in the house a large quantity of opium and a turba of hashish were found and in another room two large biscuit

tins also full of opium.

LEVY of course declared that he was only a storekeeper.

The total weight of the drugs seized was 9.780 kilogrammes of opium and 260 grammes of hashish.

On July 9, 1936, Joseph Levy was tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.

On July 27, 1936, Ahmed Mohammed Sayed, alias "El Helwa" and Abdel Ghani Mohammed Fathalla, alias "El Shami" were tried by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, each.

SEIZURE OF 525 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 8, 1936.

Case of Ismail Mohd. Saad, alias Hussein and Aly Sayed El Barbari.

On the night of June 8, 1936, ISMAIL MOHAMMED SAAD, alias "Hussein" and Ali Sayed El Barbari, were arrested at

Alexandria in possession of 525 grammes of hashish.

The quantity originally denounced was two okes which was understood to be part of a larger quantity. It appears however that this was kept in a separate depot which could not be traced.

This case is interesting in one respect only, namely, the brand of the hashish seized which consists of the head of "Kemal Attaturk"

with "Fino Fino" printed underneath.

The accused were tried by Alexandria Summary Narcotics Court on August 29, 1936, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, each.

SEIZURE OF 2.575 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON JUNE 20, 1936

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Case of Mohd. Ahmed Qassem and Mohd. Ahmed Hussein.

On the night of June 20, 1936, Mohamed Ahmed Qassem and Mohamed Ahmed Hussein were arrested at Alexandria in possession of 2.575 kilogrammes of opium. The circumstances of the arrest were as follows:—

A confidant informed the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, on June 15, 1936, that these two persons were in possession of eight okes of opium which they wished to sell.

An agent of the said Branch disguised as a buyer was thereupon put in touch with them and it was eventually agreed that they would sell to him two okes of opium at the price of L.E. 94.

The agent furnished with a sum of money, met the traffickers again when it was agreed that the stuff should be handed over between 1 and 3 p.m. in a certain house at Hadra.

Arrangements were made to have the place watched and to supervise the delivery. Nothing happened however until 6.15 p.m. when it was learnt that the stuff had been taken into an unused room of a partly furnished building. The place was rushed by the police and the accused along with buyer were found seated on the floor with the opium in front of them. The accused attempted to put up a fight but unsuccessfully. Their houses were perquisitioned and a small piece of opium was found in the house of Mohamed Ahmed Qassem

Both men are considered leading lights in the opium trade at Alexandria.

On October 10, 1936, they were tried by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, each.

SEIZURE OF 1.445 KILOS OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID IN POSSESSION OF FLAMINO CANTONI (GREEK SUBJECT) BY COASTGUARDS ADMINISTRATION.

On August 14, 1936, Flamino Cantoni was arrested on suspicion at the Railway Station, Port Said, by a detective of the Coastguards Administration, and conducted to the Coastguards Office.

On searching him, 3 sacks containing 1.445 kilos of heroin were discovered. Amongst the papers in his possession were addresses of certain persons, who, he stated, were acquaintances of his, one a certain Samuel Levy, turned out to be the father of Joseph Levy who was arrested on May 25, 1936, with some 9.780 kilos of opium.

On interrogation, Flamino Cantoni stated that he on August 13, 1936, being unemployed for the last 3 months arrived at Port Said from Alexandria in search of work. Not knowing anybody and not knowing the town he walked from the Railway Station and made his way to the sea-front. Whilst walking from the Port Said breakwater to the cabins he, so he stated, stepped upon something soft, which upon investigation proved to be a sack. Covering the sack carefully over with sand and noting the landmarks, he returned the following day to where the sack was hidden but he found that there were three sacks.

CANTONI now placed the three sacks around his waist, under his shirt, and proceeded to the Railway station when he was arrested. On October 29, 1936, the accused was sentenced by the

Customs Commission, Port Said, to a fine of L.E. 20.810 mills.

He was tried by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on November 19, 1936, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 gold drachmas.

SEIZURE OF 618 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 25, 1936.

Case of Odissias Dracopoulos and others.

On or about August 20, 1936, information was received to the effect that Odissias Dracopoulos, Greek subject, who is a well known trafficker, had brought from Alexandria a quantity of heroin which he kept in the house of a certain PANAYOTTI CARA-VASSILIS, his father-in-law.

On August 25, the house in question was perquisitioned in the presence of a representative from the Greek Consulate. A towel containing five packets of heroin and a scale which were wrapped in a piece of Greek newspaper and kept in a big box in the sleeping room, were seized. The perquisition of the house of Dracopoulos then followed and another piece of the same newspaper and two other packets of heroin similar to those seized in the house of the father-in-law were found.

Caravassilis and his wife denied knowing anything about the drug but Dracopoulos's wife confessed that she had hidden the drug in her father's house with the consent of her husband.

The total weight of the drug seized was 618 grammes.

The four accused were arrested and sent to the Greek Consulate for trial.

On October 3, 1936, the accused were tried by the Greek Consular Court of Alexandria and sentenced as follows:—

Odissias Dracopoulos2 years' imprisonment and a fine of 600 drachmas.

Marika Dracopoulos6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 600 drachmas.

PANAYOTI CARAVASSILISAcquitted.

Anna Caravassilis ... ,,

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SEIZURE OF 7 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1936.

Case of Zaki Ali El Hariri.

On September 3, 1936, a raid by the squad of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch, on certain houses in the native quarter of Port Said resulted in the arrest of Zaki Ali El Hariri in possession of 7 grammes of Indian hashish.

After unsuccessful attempts had been made in one area of the town, the house and coffee shop of a certain person became the final objectives. Here, however, an unpleasant task awaited the squad: a large crowd composed of the lower elements offered violent opposition and the squad became separated and each member in his turn sustained physical injuries and damaged clothing. By way of a diversion bottles filled with sand were thrown by occupants of the houses in the vicinity.

As the situation had now become really serious the officer in charge of the squad found it necessary in the first instance to order a Headconstable to fire a blank shot in the air and later telephoned through to the Police Headquarters for help which came 20 minutes later in the form of a detachment of the Guard Company in charge of two officers.

After things had calmed down to a certain extent the arrest as above stated was effected and enquiry conducted by the Parquet.

At the trial held on October 5, 1936, ZAKI ALI EL HARIRI was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. He also received a further 2 months' imprisonment for assaulting the Police in the process of arrest.

SEIZURE OF 180 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXAN-DRIA ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1936.

Case of Badawi Omar Abdalla.

On the night of September 9, 1936, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Alexandria Branch, received information to the effect that the above-named person had smuggled ashore (per rectum) 180 grammes of opium. He was unfortunately unable to retrieve it and had been in this condition for 3 days.

2 Officers of the Alexandria Branch proceeded to the house of that accused who admitted he was ill but said it was his heart.

He was removed to the Government Hospital where the Outpatient Doctor tried to remove it but was unsuccessful. He was then sent to a surgical ward as it appeared that an operation would be necessary. The doctor there continued the enema treatment with great vigour and was eventually successful.

The accused refused to say for whom the opium was intended

or from where it came; stating that he paid L.E. 6 for it.

On October 17, 1936, BADAWI OMAR ABDALLA was tried by Alexandria Summary Narcotics Court and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

Gang of Nicolas P. Valvis.

On the morning of September 9, 1936, the undernamed were arrested by Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch:—

- (1) NICOLAS P. VALVIS, Greek.
- (2) Aristides Dimissociou, Greek.
- (3) NICOLAS ATHANASSE VLAHOS, Local.
- (4) DIMITRI PAPADOPOULOS, Greek.
- (5) COSMA PANIS, Greek.
- (6) MICHEL EMMANUEL KALIMEYNI, Greek.
- (7) ABDEL MONEM AHMED QAMH, Local.

These people constituted a company who had been working for a long time under the leadership of No. 1 who is a notorious drug trafficker and whose expulsion had already been demanded.

Briefly the case was as follows:-

A confident was sent to buy twice—the thrid time he was given P.T. 40 marked. This he took and paid over to Nicolas P. Valvis in a certain bar whereupon Aristides Dimissoglou told him to follow him to a house already known to the Police. Another customer, a native, who was also there to buy heroin, was asked to accompany them. The confident and the native were asked to wait at the door of the house. After a few minutes Dimissoglou came down having with him a packet of heroin worth P.T. 50 destined for the native; the confident was to be served subsequently. Upon the handing over of the packet to the native they were both arrested.

Immediately upon their arrest the aforesaid bar was raided and Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were arrested. They were made to put their hands on the table pending the arrival of the Consulate representative who was then busy perquisitioning the house from which the drugs had been taken. On the arrival of the Consulate representative, they were all searched and in the pocket of NICOLAS P. VALVIS was found the P.T. 40 marked. Perquisitions were imme-

diately made but without result.

With regard to the native arrested with the stuff (ABDEL MONEM AHMED QAMH), this man had come from Kafr El Zayyat ten days ago and had been stopping at a certain hotel. He was taken there but it was found that he had actually left it the night before, taking with him a suit-case. When interrogated, he declared that he had slept the night at the station; when asked about the suit case he answered that it had been sent to Kafr El Zayyat by a friend who was a holder of an abonné on this line. Incidentally the man himself gave a false name to the Police and to the hotel. His house at Kafr El Zayyat was perquisitioned, no drugs but several incriminating documents were found. It appears from enquiries that this man had had a regular "runner" working between Kafr El Zayyat and the hotel.

The interest of this case lies in the fact that these people were linked up with the Officers of the Bulgarian S.S. "Bourgas" arrested on August 1, 1936, in possession of 500 grammes of heroin.

The result of the trial of this case was as follows:

By the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, on October 1, 1936:

NICOLAS P. VALVIS 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 gold drachmas each.

DIMITRI PAPADOPOULOS	
Cosma Panis	Acquitted.
MICHEL EMMANUEL KALIMEYNI)

By the Alexandria Drugs Native Court on November 16, 1936:

NICOLAS ATHANASSE VLAHOS...3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600 (by default).

ABDEL MONEM AHMED QAMH ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.

SEIZURE OF 25.60 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON OCTOBER 13, 1936

Case of Fouz Sawi Atia and others.

On October 13, 1936, the house of Fouz Sawi Atia, French subject, was perquisitioned by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, and the undernamed were found:—

- (1) OMAR BEN BORAYEK BEN MOHAMED, French subject.
- (2) FARAG ALI ABDULLA DARDIRI, Italian subject.
- (3) ABDEL HAMID KELANI
- (4) SAYED MOHAMED SELIM
- (5) Mohamed Mohamed El Roubi
- (6) Mohamed Ibrahim Youssef Egyptians.
- (7) Mohamed Mursi Sagr
- (8) Ahmed Ibrahim Hammam .
- (9) ASHOUR ASHOUR AMER

On arrival of the C.N.I.B. Force at the house, OMAR BEN BORA-YEK BEN MOHAMED and ABDEL HAMID KELANI attempted to escape. They were prevented however and the latter threw down a cardboard box such as is used to hold 100 cigarettes whilst the former attempted to get rid of some 80 piastres tariff in small change—undoubtedly the proceeds of sales of heroin. In the cardboard box 87 small packets of heroin were found wrapped in yellow glacé paper, 5 more packets were found in the room of Fouz Sawi Atia and in the corner of the hall two others were seized. A number of empty packets bearing faint traces of heroin were also found. The total weight of heroin seized was 25.60 grammes.

This band has been trafficking for a long time in various parts of Alexandria and it is only about one month from the date of arrest since they transferred their activities to El Gisr Street but during the month no less than 20 complaints have been received against them both for trafficking in narcotics and quarrelling.

The Egyptian accused persons were tried on December 6, 1936, by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as

follows :-

- (1) ABDEL HAMID EL KELANI...2 years' imprisonment and L.E. 400 fine.
- (2) SAYED MOHAMED SELIM ... 1 year's imprisonment L.E. 60 fine.
- EL (3) MOHAMED MOHAMED year's imprisonment and RUBY L.E. 60 fine.
- (4) AHMED IBRAHIM HAMMAM ... 1 year's imprisonment and L.E. 60 fine.
- (5) MOHD. IBRAHIM YOUSSEF ... 6 months' imprisonment and L.E. 30 fine.
- (6) MOHAMED MOURSI SAQR ...6 months' imprisonment and L.E. 30 fine.
- (7) ASHOUR ASHOUR AMER ... 6 months' imprisonment and L.E. 30 fine.

The case against the French and Italian subjects is still pending.

SEIZURE OF 600 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 10, 1936.

Case of Petro Perides and Sarandi Mastori, Greek subjects.

Information was received by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch that Petro Perides, Greek subject, was trafficking on a large scale in heroin and that he had recently received 3 kilogrammes, the major

portion of which he had already sold.

A confidant of the Bureau was put in touch with him and a meeting between them took place at a coffee shop at Sidi Gaber station on the evening of November 9, 1936, at which it was agreed that Perides would sell to the confidant 6 packets of 100 grammes each for L.E. 30 a packet. Perides had already furnished the confidant with a sample of the stuff.

On the morning of November 10, 1936, the final arrangements for the handing over of the stuff was made by Perides. These were that the intermediary was to hire a car which he would drive himself; he was to take it with the buyer inside (who was to have the money with him) and wait outside a certain foreign consulate at 1 p.m. sharp. Perides would come, get into the car and drive off—the transaction to take place in the car.

The difficulty was to know whether Perides would have the stuff with him or collect it later per car. All what could be done therefore was to arrange with the driver, the Bureau's intermediary, to pass down a ruelle at Mazarita and, if he was sure that Perides had the stuff, he would pull up where the agents of the Bureau were in

hiding.

What actually transpired was that the intermediary was ordered by Perides to take him, the buyer and a third person named Sarandi Mastori, Greek subject, to the garden of a certain coffee shop on Rue de la Corniche. Arriving there they all went into the garden with the exception of Sarandi Mastori who took the car, drove off and returned after a short time with the stuff.

On his return he sat down with others placing a parcel on a table while the intermediary gave the signal and discreetly disappeared. The agents of the Bureau thereupon entered the garden

and effected the arrest.

Perquisitions of the two houses of the accused followed. Nothing was found in the house of Perides but in the coffee-shop owned by Sarandi Mastori, 6 empty white glacé paper bags and one outer bag

similar to those seized containing the stuff were found.

On interrogation Perides denied any knowledge of the affair and said that he had been arrested for accosting a woman on the Corniche. Mastori confessed that he was the carrier of the stuff seized (six 100 grammes packets of heroin) which he said belonged to Perides and further admitted that Perides has been trafficking for nearly a year.

It is interesting to note that the heroin seized is pure white in colour and of very high quality, similar in fact to that seized in the China Heroin Case published in pages 8 to 11 of the C.N.I.B. Annual

Report of 1934. It would appear to be of Chinese origin.

Petro Perides and Sarandi Mastori were tried by the Greek Consular Court on February 4, 1937, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment each.

SEIZURE OF 964 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 3 AMPOULES OF MORPHINE AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 21, 1936.

Case of Sayed Ibrahim Shehata and others.

Information was received that SAYED IBRAHIM SHEHATA of Alexandria was trafficking in hashish. A confidant of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, was put in touch with him and on November 20, 1936, a meeting took place between the Bureau buyer and the trafficker.

Arrangements were come to whereby two okes of hashish were

to be bought at a price of L.E. 124.

It was arranged for the Bureau buyer to stop at a certain hotel and it was there that with considerable difficulty he eventually got the trafficker to agree to hand over the drugs.

At 4.30 p.m. on November 21, 1936, two agents of the Bureau were placed in a room on the opposite side of the passage to that occupied by the buyer and at the same time a boy was placed on

watch outside the hotel.

At 7 p.m. a certain Ali Hassan Aref arrived bringing with him one pantoufle; this apparently was a "ballon d'essai." At 8 p.m. Sayed Ibrahim Shehata arrived with four pantoufles and at 9.15 p.m. a certain Mohamed Ali Abdel Fattah came with a further two pantoufles. The buyer proceeded to count out the money, at the same time giving the signal already agreed to, whereupon the room was entered and all the three persons arrested en flagrant délit. The total weight of the hashish seized was 964 grammes.

On the person of Ali Hassan Aref a hypodermic syringe and two needles were found and in the perquisition of his house three ampoules

of morphine hydrochlore were also found.

The three accused persons were tried on January 10, 1937, by the Narcotics Summary Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each.

SEIZURE OF 100 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON NOVEMBER 24, 1936.

Case of Nestor Joannou, Cypriot, British Subject.

On November 23, 1936, a confidant of Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch reported that a certain Nestor Joannou, Cypriot, British subject, had 200 grammes of heroin which he wished to sell.

An agent of the said Branch was instructed to pose as a buyer, in the meantime the confidant was able to obtain a sample of the drug.

At 6 p.m. on the 24th, the confidant, the trafficker and the agent (the buyer) met and arranged for 100 grammes of heroin at L.E. 35 to be delivered at Ramleh Station at 8 p.m.; the trafficker having

already sold 100 grammes out of his 200 elsewhere.

The trafficker duly arrived but said he preferred to hand over on the Corniche as Ramleh Station was too crowded. Both the buyer and the trafficker went along the Corniche discreetly supervised by two agents of Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch, and a moment before handing over Joannou was closed in upon, arrested and taken to Missalla Police Outpost.

Joannou being a British subject, the services of a Representative from the British Consulate were obtained. The Representative himself searched the accused and found in a pocket of his jacket two sausage shaped linen bags each holding 50 grammes of heroin. Joannou admitted that these bags entered the country through crews of steamers who brought them ashore concealed in the rectal cavity.

It appeared that Joannou had served on the s.s. "Roda"

and later on the s.s. "KHEDIVE ISMAIL."

The house of the accused was searched; no drugs were found but a note-book was seized in which was found the name of a notorious drug trafficker of Alexandria and other incriminating data.

Joannou, it appears, was a middle-weight boxing champion of Egypt in 1933. Incidentally he carried in his hip-pocket a nasty knife; nevertheless his arrest was so sudden that he had no chance to resist.

The accused was unable to supply any information as to the origin of the stuff but according to absolutely reliable source, all the heroin which has been introduced into the country by the abovementioned method by the various ships crews came from Voutsinas factory which was recently discovered by the Greek authorities, Athens.

On December 12, 1936, Joannou was tried by the British Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and police supervision for 3 years.

TWO NARCOTIC TRAFFICKERS JUMP TO DEATH.

On February 8, 1937, Detective Agents Mohamed Ibrahim Darrag and Mostafa Abdel Hadi were accompanying the Railway Judicial Officer of Gîza Section on train No. 90 from Cairo to Beni Suef. At Wasta Station, they got off the train with a woman named

Badr Bint Ragab Mohamed and a large quantity of opium which they stated that they had seized on her person and that, when they asked how she came in possession of it, she told them that it belonged to two passengers; one named Mahdi, a native of Alexandria, and the other a Saidi. She added that she was prepared to recognise these two persons but when the two detective agents wished to arrest them they had jumped off the train. A telegram reporting the matter was then sent to the Police Headquarters and to all concerned.

The Moawin of Police of Wasta Markaz proceeded to the scene and conducted an enquiry from which the following appeared:—

When the above-mentioned two detectives were passing through the 3rd class railway carriages between Gîza and El Ayyat, they suspected a person, apparently a native of Alexandria, who was looking about him in a suspicious manner. On being asked about his destination he stated that he was from Alexandria and proceeding to Tahta.

He was then put under discreet watch as it was thought he might have something concealed in the train. Later he was seen to speak to a woman passenger in the next carriage. The detectives then went to that woman and asked her about her destination. stated that she was from Alexandria and proceeding to Maragha. She was in possession of a 3rd class ticket which was issued at Alexandria for train No. 24. On being asked if she was accompanied by any person in her journey, she showed much agitation which increased their suspicion. Wishing to search her, they brought a woman passenger for this purpose. She then said: "There is no need for ignominy. I will give you what I possess." Later she took out a handkerchief which was tied on her body containing a quantity of opium. When asked about the owner of this opium she stated that it belonged to two passengers: one was the man sitting by her side, she said, and the other was a Saidi who was wearing a galabiya and a sheet on his shoulders. She declared that they had ordered her to carry the opium for them and that she was ready to point them out. The detectives then followed her to the other carriage where there was a certain Mahdi who was watching the affair. On seeing that the woman was arrested he jumped off the train just a short distance before it arrived at El Ayyat Station. Here the passengers crowded round and the two detectives asked two men of the Royal Bodyguard who were travelling on the train to assist them in maintaining order amongst the passengers. Between El Ayyat and Wasta Stations, the detective agents, wishing to arrest the other man (the Saidi), made a search for him in the train and on arrival at the last carriage they were informed by the passengers that a person whose description corresponded with that of the Saidi had jumped off the train just a few minutes before their arrival. From the carriage window they saw that they were near Atwab Station.

On arrival of the train at Wasta Station the detective agents

got off with the accused woman and the opium seized.

Instructions were sent to Wasta and El Ayyat Markazes to search for the two accused persons and a reply was received from Saft Maydoum Outpost, which falls with the jurisdiction of Wasta Markaz, that the body of the Saidi was found on the permanent way at Kilo No. 86 and that the body had been run over by goods train No. 479 which had passed a short time after the Saidi jumped off the train.

A message No. 7514 was also received from El Ayyat Markaz to the effect that the Police of that Markaz have found the dead body of the other person with some injuries between El Beleida and El Ayyat Stations. His description fully corresponds with those of the man from Alexandria. On his arm there was a tattoo mark giving his name as MAHDI EL SAYED of Sawama village, Tahta Markaz.

Supplementary P.Vx. were made and sent to be attached to

the case.

The opium seized weighed 1250 grammes net. Case was registered under No. 1139 Délits, Wasta Markaz, 1937.

The accused woman was arrested and sent with the P.V. to the

Parquet.

Certain passengers of the train gave their statements which totally corroborate those of the Police.

Smuggling in Damietta.

With reference to this case which was published in the Annual Report of 1935 (Pages 23-24), the following is the result of Appeal:—

The control of the co	Sentence by Summary Court	Sentence By Court of Appeal
Mohd. Seddiq Abdou El Agha. Hussein Abu Awad Hamed Ahmed El Husseini Mursi Ahmed El Barbeer Mohamed Mohamed El Ghadban Okasha Abdou El Agha Mohamed Abdou El Bayyaa Mahmoud Abdou el Agha Saadalla El Bacha	5 yars' imprison- ment and fine of L.E. 1000.	Confirmed. '', 4 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 800. 3 year's imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600. No Appeal was made. Confirmed. No Appeal was made. No Appeal was made.

	Sentence by Summary Court	Sentence by Court of Appeal
ABDOU AHMED EL ZAYYAT ABDOU FADIL ABDOU EL KASHOUTI KHADR OSMAN EL SHERIKI HAMZA EL RASHID AHMED EL RIDI SAADALLA EL SEBAE YOUCHAA ABDOU FOUDA ABDEL RAHMAN ABDOU FOUDA ALI ABDOU EL AGHA SOBHI EL LATAQANI	3 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600. 13 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600 (by default). 2 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 400. Acquitted. Acquitted by default """",	4 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 800. Confirmed. The Appeal has so far not been dealt with. Confirmed. Confirmed. The Appeal has so far not been dealt with.

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CHAPTER V

Tricks of the Trade

The following cases are quoted merely as illustrations of the innumerable and ever-changing tricks employed by traffickers:—

CAIRO GOVERNORATE

Khalifa District

Case No. 1, Délit, Narcotics, 1937. .

A certain Hassan Farag residing at Hattaba was noticed going daily early in the morning up to the hills where his assistants watch at a distance in order to sell drugs. On December 1, 1936, he was watched by the Police and found to conceal something in his body. He was arrested and taken to the Medical Section of the Police where a small perfume bottle was extracted from his rectum containing 13 packets of heroin.

Shubra District

Case No. 23, Délit, Narcotics, 1937.

A certain Hussein Soliman Hussein was suspected of dealing in narcotics. His house was raided and a bath stool was found containing two receptacles—in one of them a balance was discovered and in the other a quantity of heroin weighing 24 grammes.

Bulak District

Case No. 90, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A certain Abdel Mawgoud Mohamed Ali and others were arrested inside a house while busy wrapping up heroin in small packets. A loaded revolver ready for shooting was found on the table. 47 grammes of heroin were seized.

Case No. 108, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A quantity of heroin weighing 10 grammes was found concealed in a bicycle bell which a certain Hassan Selim was riding to distribute the stuff.

Case No. 119, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A woman named Sayeda Bekheit pretended to be selling cooked lentils on the main road. She sat on a small straw mat under which heroin was concealed for sale to the masons and other labourers. Seven grammes of heroin were seized.

Case No. 124, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A certain Abdou Mohamed Mohamed had a house composed of one ground floor and two upper storeys. Drug addicts enter the house on the pretext of being residents therein, take their dope and burn the paper packet in a special stove. The house was undwelt and only used for trafficking purposes. $3\frac{1}{4}$ grammes of heroin were seized.

Case No. 214, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A grocer, by name Ibrahim Abdou, used to conceal drugs inside cigarette boxes and other articles of grocery which he sold to addicts. 20 grammes of heroin were seized.

Darb el Ahmar District

Case No. 34, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

During a search carried out in the domicile of Hanafi Mohamed Omar, alias El Asswad, a medicinal cachet was opened and found to contain a heroin packet.

ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE

Manchia District

Case No. 19, Délit, Narcotics, 1936.

A certain Ibrahim Abdel Rahman trades in second hand articles of furniture in Attarine Market. A quantity of opium weighing 177·10 grammes was found concealed between the stove proper and a tin protector fixed round it.

Customs Administration

Customs Case No. 10546.

A certain Mohamed Abdel Rahman while leaving the S.S. "Zamalek" was found in possession of 2 large hollowed nails containing a quantity of opium weighing 1.260 kilogrammes.

Smuggling by other tricks which have already been mentioned in other reports is continuing, such as: concealing inside shoe soles, at the bottom and sides of trunks, round legs, under arm-pits, round waists, inside rectums, under camel hair, inside preserved dates consigned by railway, etc.

In all cases, the Customs officials have detected these tricks of smuggling.

CHAPTER VI Legislation in Egypt

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1936

Circulars issued by the Ministry of Public Health in connection with Narcotics

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÈRIEUR ADMINISTRATION DE L'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE

SECTION DES PHARMACIES—CIRCULAIRE No. 2 de 1936

L'Administration a remarqué que certaines pharmacies délivrent des substances stupéfiantes aux hôpitaux privés, dispensaires et cliniques des médecins aux fins d'emploi pour le traitement des malades et ce en vertu d'ordonnances dûment signées par les médecins de ces institutions.

Or, comme cela constitue une contravention aux dispositions de l'art. II de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants au sujet de la nécessité de mentionner le nom, l'adresse et l'âge du malade sur chaque ordonnance prescrivant des substances stupéfiantes, l'Administration attire l'attention de MM. les propriétaires et gérants des pharmacies sur la nécessité de s'abstenir, à l'avenir, d'exécuter de pareilles ordonnances et de faire comprendre aux intéressés qu'ils doivent présenter à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique une demande indiquant la nature et la quantité de la substance stupéfiante et ce en vue d'obtenir une carte-permis pour pouvoir obtenir des substances des pharmacies ou drogueries conformément aux dispositions des articles 21 et 22 de la Loi susvisée. Faute de ce faire, l'Administration se verra dans l'obligation de prendre les mesures nécessaires contre les pharmaciens ou aides-pharmaciens qui se permettraient de délivrer, sans carte-permis, des substances stupéfiantes à ces institutions.

> Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique,

Le Caire, le 5 février 1936.

MINISTÈRE DE L'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE—SECTION DES PHARMACIES

Circulaire No. 4 de 1936

Faisant suite aux circulaires numéros 1 et 5 de 1935 concernant les ordonnances prescrivant des substances stupéfiantes, il a été jugé nécessaire de modifier la dose fixée pour l'extrait de Cannabis Indica (Hachiche) en la portant à 40 centigrammes au lieu de 25; de même la dose fixée pour la teinture de Cannabis Indica (Hachiche) a été portée à 10 grammes au lieu de 5.

Circulaire No. 5 de 1936

Le Ministère a remarqué que certains pharmaciens, propriétaires ou gérants de pharmacies, gardent les ordonnances prescrivant des substances stupéfiantes sans mettre la date de leur exécution contrairement aux dispositions de l'article 19 de la loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce et l'emploi des stupéfiants.

Aussi, le Ministère attire-t-il l'attention de MM. les pharmaciens sur la nécessité de mettre la date de l'exécution sur l'ordonnance avant de la classer dans la pharmacie conformément à l'article précité

Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour les affaires médicales

Le Caire, le 31 décembre 1936.

AHMED HILMY.

CHAPTER VII

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. — Albania. — Bulgaria. — Greece. — Persia. — Syria and the Lebanon.—Turkey.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

XXIst. Session.

The above Session was held at Geneva from May 18 to June 5, 1936, and was attended by representatives of 22 countries. Egypt was represented by Miralai F. D. Baker Bey, O.B.E., M.C., Assistant Director, C.N.I.B., in the absence of Lewa T. W. Russell Pasha, the Director. Baker Bey also attended the sub-committee meetings held from May 12 to May 16 for the purpose of reading and considering seizure reports from all countries.

The official report of this Session was submitted to the Council of the League on July 1, 1936, and the following extracts are published

as being of exceptional interest.

The twenty-first session of the Advisory Committee, says the Report, apart from its periodic general review of the illicit traffic and of the annual reports of Governments, was devoted mainly to a consideration of two major aspects of the situation. The effective control now maintained over the legitimate manufacture of narcotic drugs in most countries of the world has driven illicit traffickers to obtain their supplies from clandestine sources. That is the first aspect. It has further driven them to regions of the world where, for the moment, effective control is difficult, and in effect, inadequate. There has accordingly arisen in the Far East an alarming situation for which a remedy has yet to be found. That is the second aspect. The extreme gravity of the situation in China was exposed by the delegate of the United States of America who had a great deal or disturbing information to impart.

Illicit Traffic.

The Advisory Committee emphasizes again that the illicit market is now largely supplied by clandestine manufacture. The amount of legally manufactured drugs which find their way into the illicit

market is now considered to be insignificant. It is, however, impossible to ignore evidence that large quantities of narcotic drugs escape into the illicit traffic from Japan where no clandestine factories have as yet been discovered.

Seizures made in the illicit traffic point to the existence of clandestine factories in China and information has been given in recent

years as to the existence of specific establishments.

Specialized forces.

In 1934 the League Assembly expressed its conviction that specialized police services represented the only means whereby Governments could detect and close clandestine drug factories and effectively combat the illicit traffic. The Advisory Committee was accordingly requested to find out what Governments were doing along these lines. Up to April 15, 1936, forty-two Governments had responded to a request for information and four of these, viz. Spain, China, Switzerland and Egypt added supplementary information. The representative of Spain at the 21st Session suggested, among other things, that the possibility should be considered of organising interchanges of Police officials as between national administrations. This suggestion received general support.

Forgery of medical prescriptions.

The Committee decided, as a result of a suggestion made by the representative of Mexico, to ask the Secretariat, on the basis of the annual reports from Governments and the seizure reports, to study to what extent cases of illicit traffic were due to the forging of medical prescriptions. The Mexican representative stated that his Government had, in 1935, made it compulsory for doctors to use for all prescriptions involving the dispensing of narcotic drugs special books of forms printed on paper which was considered to be proof against forgery. The Committee thought that it would be useful to ascertain to what extent the illicit traffic might be rendered more difficult by means of such precautions.

Efficacy of present Preventive Measures.

Considerable feeling was expressed during the meeting of the 21st. Session in respect of a statement which had received wide Press publicity on account not only of the circumstances in which it was made but of its subsequent appearance in an official League document. The statement in question was that "the present system of fighting the illicit traffic has broken down entirely." The Advisory Committee could not accept this unjust interpretation which it considered to have been based on inadequate statistical information; the statement

had further been widely interpreted as disparaging the work not only of the Committee itself but of the narcotic administration of the world. In the light of its experience and being in full possession of the facts, the Advisory Committee expressed the opinion that the present methods have produced very appreciable results. It did not, however, wish to claim that there was no room for improvement.

Situation in the Far East.

One of the principal preoccupations of the Committee during the Session of 1936, was the alarming situation in China. The Chinese representative gave the Committee the latest information regarding the plan to suppress opium smoking and poppy cultivation in China within a period of six years. The death penalty which had first been applicable only to recidivist opium smokers had now been made applicable to illicit poppy cultivators. He stated that the greatest difficulty encountered in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs lay in the fact that certain foreign nationals profited from their privileged position to engage within Chinese territory in illicit traffic on a vast scale. He referred especially to the activities of Japanese nationals. Although the Japanese authorities had rendered assistance on several occasions in combating the illicit traffic, he emphasised that the situation remained extremely serious, particularly in North China.

The American representative informed the Committee of the results of an enquiry which his Government had caused to be made into the state of affairs as regards the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in China. The situation in regard to clandestine manufacture of opium derivatives was described as "terrifying" more particularly in Manchuria and Jehol. He laid special emphasis on the conditions obtaining in the province of Hopei and in the cities of Tientsin, Peiping and Shanghai for which, as he stated, Japanese and Korean traffickers were responsible. The penalties prescribed by Japanese law were ludicrously inadequate. Mr. Lyall, assessor on the Committee, supported the views of the American representative and quoted information in his possession of the existence of over a hundred shops owned by Japanese or Koreans in which morphine or heroin were openly sold in one district alone.

There were 323 opium dens in Amoy and 319 in Foochow kept

by Japanese subjects.

The representative of Japan said that his Government was fully alive to the gravity of the situation in North China and was anxious to help in every possible way to remedy it.

The Committee eventually adopted a resolution addressing an earnest appeal to the Government of China to continue and intensify

its efforts to suppress illicit manufacture and traffic in drugs and an equally earnest appeal to the Japanese Government to continue and redouble its efforts and to provide adequately deterrent penalties for the illicit trafficker wherever Japanese jurisdiction extends.

Other Matters.

Other matters of interest discussed by the Committee were Smuggling through the Post — Adulteration of Drugs — Imports and Exports of Acid Acetic Anhydride — Regulations applicable to Pharmacies — Disposal of Seized Drugs — Establishment by Governments of a Single Authority for the Supervision of Narcotic Drugs — Enquiry into Drug Addiction — Anti-Narcotic Education and Propaganda — and Cannabis Indica.

Hashish.

As regards Cannabis Indica, special attention was given to M. de Myttenaere's account of his research work during the year and the Committee expressed its high appreciation of his valuable contribution, noting with particular satisfaction that his experiments had, amongst other results, successfully confirmed the value of Beam's test which was now definitely acknowledged in scientific circles.

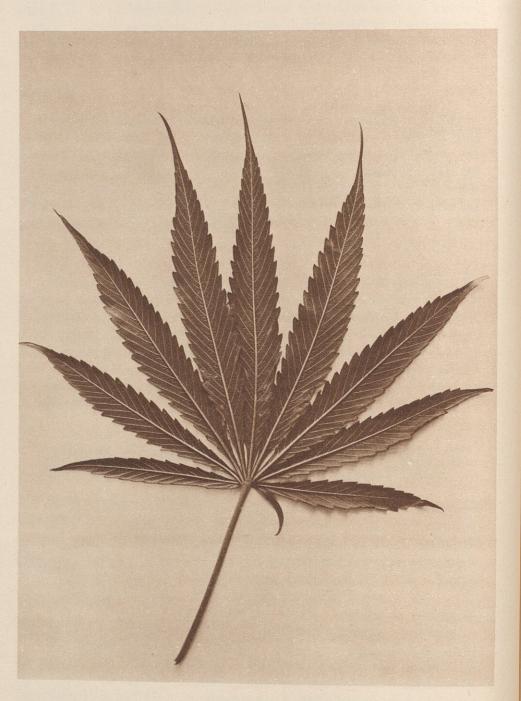
It was decided to open the XXII Session of the Opium Advisory Committee on May 24, 1937.

Conference to formulate an International Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

At the conclusion of the twenty-first session of the Opium Advisory Commission, an important Conference was held in order to formulate an International Convention for the suppression of illicit traffic in dangerous drugs. This meeting which was attended by representatives of 40 governments sat at Geneva from June 8 to 26, 1936. Egypt was represented by Maître Edgar Gorra, Conseiller Royal.

The Convention itself consisting of 25 Articles, 2 Interpretations and 4 Recommendations, was signed by thirty countries.

The United States of America declined to sign, giving seven reasons for not wishing to do so. In a later note to the League the Government of the U.S.A. pointed out that this country's abstention from signature had been mis-interpreted to the Council of the League by a statement in a report to that body that the U.S.A. representative had not signed the Convention because it did not provide for the criminal prosecution of the habit of smoking opium. The Government of the U.S.A. desired to correct this erroneous impression and



(۱) ورقم من نبات الحشيش (خلف) (۱) Leaf of Hashish Plant (back view). (۱) Feuille de hachiche (au revers).

declared that its signature was withheld because it considered that the application of the stipulations of the Convention as drafted would weaken rather than strengthen the international measures available today for suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs, nor would it effectively contribute to the prevention or punishment of illicit traffic.

In his report to the Egyptian Government, on the Conference, Maître Edgar Gorra presents a very illuminating picture of the general trend of the discussions. He seems to go to the crux of the matter when he says that at the present moment, in effect, legislation of the sort aimed at by the Convention actually exists in Egypt so that, in signing it, this country assumes no new undertaking, whilst it obtains from other countries, whose narcotics laws are not so adequate, some sort of engagement at least to bring them into line.

That the U.S.A. delegate should not have been able to persuade himself to sign the Convention is undoubtedly a matter for regret. He gives as one of his reasons for dissent that to sign the Convention would oblige the U.S.A. to discard or modify its existing narcetics

laws. This is not a little disturbing.

Egypt since 1928, has had what is probably one of the most rigorous and severe laws on narcotic drugs in the world. Its penalties have since then even been increased in certain cases. It is difficult to believe that adherence to the stipulations of the Convention would necessitate any subsequent modification of the Egyptian narcotics law, nor does careful examination of the articles of the Convention lend support to such a theory.

ALBANIA

The C.N.I.B. has for some time past been aware of the illicit cultivation of hashish in Albania, especially in the Verat, Elbassan and Coritsa areas.

The Police of Corfu on May 17, 1936, seized two sacks of hashish weighing about 18 kilos which were established to be of Albanian origin.

Further enquiries established that important quantities of hashish were to be found in the possession of certain notables and the C.N.I.B.

has been able to obtain samples of this hashish.

An Inspector of the C.N.I.B. was subsequently delegated to proceed to Tirana where on December 14, he was able to meet H.E. the Minister of the Interior, Moussa Yuka Bey, to whom the situation was fully explained with all the information gathered by this Bureau.

On the return of the Inspector to Cairo, 21 photos of notorious Greek traffickers, expelled from Egypt and actually residing in Greece,

who habitually visit Albania for the purpose of buying hashish, were sent to the Albanian Minister with a view to refusing them entry into Albania.

BULGARIA

In its Narcotics Report for 1935, to the League of Nations, the Bulgarian Government gives details of certain interesting seizures, amongst them that of 6 kg., 970 grs. of morphine base and 1 kg., 928 grs. of heroin in a doctor's house in Sofia.

The origin of these drugs was not definitely established but implicated in the affair was the notorious Isaac Anavi whose factory was one of those brought to the notice of the Bulgarian Government and

closed by the authorities in 1933.

The name of an old trafficker well known to the C.N.I.B. also appears in the report, viz. Hussein el Neanai. He seems to have been at his old games for he and a Spanish accomplice from Prague were arrested whilst attempting to post 1.440 grammes of heroin in four packets rolled up inside newspapers. The headquarters of this particular gang appears to be Prague and the heroin was obtained through Methodi Lazoff, another ex-proprietor of a drug factory

closed by the Bulgarian authorities.

Another familiar name figuring in the Bulgarian report is that of STEFANOS SPIRO MACRIDIS, Greek subject residing at Varna who, in 1933, was in trouble with the Bulgarian Public Health Department over the possession of 42 kilos of hashish. As Macridis had protested that this hashish had come into his possession before the prohibition of the cultivation of Indian hemp in Bulgaria the matter was referred to the Courts which in 1935 condemned him to a fine and the destruction of the hashish. Incidentally Macridis was also compelled to hand over 8.850 kilogrammes of morphine base and 4.338 kilogrammes of heroin. The report does not mention whether any further penalty was inflicted in connection with these drugs.

The two brothers Stefanos and Dimitri Macridis are already known to the Greek and Egyptian Narcotics authorities. They have

a third brother Costa Macridis who lives in Athens.

A drug factory owned by a certain W. TICHENKEL and trading under the name of P. Datcheff & Co., was closed by the authorities on account of irregularities.

The Bulgarian penal code at present does not prescribe imprisonment for infringements of the narcotics law but only fines.

In November 1936 the Sofia Police arrested a certain Ben Menahem Zion, stated to be a Palestinian citizen, for trafficking in heroin. According to the Sofia newspaper "Utro" dated November 25, 1936, Ben Menahem Zion arrived there from Vienna on



(٢) بات حشيش كامل الفوّ أوراقه ذايلة (2) A full grown hashish plant with withered leaves. (2) Plante de hachiche en pleine croissance, aux feuilles flétries.



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(٣) فرع من نبات الحشيش كامل النموّ في بدء الترزهير (3) A full grown hashish plant just before flowering.

(3) A full grown hashish plant just before flowering.(3) Plante de hachiche en pleine croissance, au début de la fleuraison.

November 6, travelling on a Palestinian passport, and put up at the Hotel Continental, posing as a cheese merchant. As a matter of fact he was in touch with a gang of heroin traffickers known to the Police and so soon came under suspicion himself. At a meeting with a certain Bulgarian, Zion agreed to purchase an unlimited quantity of heroin at 30,000 leva per kilo (about Lst. 70). When attempting to return to Vienna he was arrested on November 16, at the Railway Station at Sofia. Under interrogation he declared that the drug was to be prepared at a clandestine factory, later located by the police at No. 2 Orlandovska St., and ran by one Yanko Kotchani who was arrested with 7 kilos of heroin.

This Ben Menahem Zion is well known to the C.N.I.B. being none other than Joshua Friedmann who was arrested in Cairo in the famous water-closet seat affair in 1930, and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine.

It is interesting to note that whilst undergoing his term of imprisonment here, Joshua Friedmann was the object of numerous letters addressed to the Director of the C.N.I.B. by his wife Sonia Friedmann and by the Austrian Consulate in Cairo begging for a reduction of his sentence on account of the wife's ill health and the necessity of her undergoing a dangerous operation for tumour which could only be undertaken if her husband were present in Vienna. The Director of the C.N.I.B. went out of his way to plead Friedmann's case with the Director General of the Prisons Department with the result that he was eventually released as an exceptional case after completing 3 of his sentence and sent to Palestine by special arrangement with the Austrian Consulate.

The Sofia Police were quickly and fully informed of all available details regarding the above affair.

Leniency to international traffickers is obviously misplaced.

GREECE

The report of the Greek Government to the League for the year 1935, naturally contains no allusion to the highly successful perquisition and seizure of drugs in the case of the Voutsinas brothers, mentioned elsewhere in these pages.

The system of control of narcotics drugs in Greece is twofold. As regards consumption, and the administration of the State Monopoly, the Ministry of Public Health is the controlling authority whilst suppression of illicit traffic is undertaken by the Contraband Department of the Ministry of Finance.

Addiction, particularly in Piraeus and Athens, though not increasing shows no signs of decreasing. Most of the persons convicted of illegal possession of drugs were low class loafers. Hashish and heroin are the favourite drugs.

Efforts have been made to create special narcotics sections in the prisons and also to establish special hospitals and institutes for the

treatment of addicts.

Already the first of these institutes with a capacity of forty patients has been opened some 10 kilometres outside Athens and there

are actually 20 addicts under treatment there.

At the request of the Egyptian Government a draft law has been drawn up under which it will no longer be necessary to send to Athens the drugs seized on Greek subjects arrested in Egypt. When no longer required by the Consular Court such drugs, it is proposed, shall be handed back to the Egyptian authorities for destruction in the usual fashion.

During the year 1935, the total seizures of drugs reported by the Contraband Service amounted to:—

Heroin	 	 		3 · 222
Cocaine	 	 	 	•22
Hashish		 	 	61 . 615

Commenting on the decrease in the amount of hashish seized as compared with the figures for 1934–1935, the Report remarks that this is due to the fact that stocks of almost 85,000 kilogrammes of hashish existing in the Peloponnesus were in the interval handed over to the Government and destroyed, thus eliminating an important source of drugs and lessening the opportunities of procuring contraband hashish in Greece.

The above mentioned quantity was burned in brick ovens outside Athens in the presence of a Committee composed of the Procureur Général, the Director of Police and a senior employé of the Ministry of Finance. The indemnity payable by the Greek Government to the various owners of this enormous quantity has been estimated at 15,000,000 drachmas or L.E. 27,273.

Illicit heroin in the clandestine market fetches 80,000 drachmas

or L.E. 145 per kilogramme.

Hashish varies between 7,000 and 10,000 drachmas per kilo (L.E. 13 to 1.E. 18).

Heroin sold in these conditions is mostly heavily adulterated.

The Ministry of Justice in reporting the number of prisoners detained in Greek State prisons during the year 1936, states that 608 were convicted of narcotics offences, 184 for addiction, 118 for smuggling and 306 for trafficking.

PERSIA

The increasing quantities of contraband opium of Persian origin seized in Egypt during the past year have caused considerable uneasiness particularly by reason of the many facilities offered to smugglers at Suez where, as has been recounted elsewhere, the C.N.I.B. and Coastguard authorities are greatly handicapped by lack of technical equipment.

The following is the report of a commercial traveller in Persia who was asked by the C.N.I.B. to record his impressions of the hashish and

opium trade whilst on a visit to that country last year :-

"I was told to seek out at Abadan an Armenian who had been a resident of Cairo for some 16 years and who would be able to put me

on the right track.

This Armenian turned out to be a trafficker in opium and hashish, supplying the crews of tankers calling at Abadan. He suggested to me that as he was travelling up country he would like to take me with him to meet some interesting people. Later by night we proceeded by motor car to Khoramshah (Mohammarah) where we crossed the river Harun by boat and then on again by car to Ahvas and thence by train to Saleh-Abad on the border of the Laristan and Khuzistan provinces.

At Saleh-Abad we called upon an Iranian who was arranging a hashish deal with the Armenian. The samples produced were of a dark greenish-yellow which when worked between the hands turned black like the Indian hashish. From this I am of opinion that some of the hashish which has been seized in Egypt and thought to be of Indian origin may be from Iran. The Persian hashish is sold to the crews of ships at L.E. 13 per kilo.

From Saleh-Abad we proceeded to Kuru-Jerd, a few hours car run. Here I was introduced to an Iranian who supplied contraband opium in Monopoly wrappers. Of these wrappers he appeared to have

unlimited quantities.

It would appear that there are two classes of opium:-

- (1) Monopoly, supplied in sealed stick form, and
- (2) Contraband, supplied in slabs of about 250 grammes, and usually wrapped in tin foil.

The Monopoly is sold in sticks of 1, 2 and 4, Misquals. A Misqual is 1/208th part of a kilo; 16 Misquals = 1 Seer and 13 Seers = 1 kilo. The official price per Misqual is 20 Shahi, about P.T. 2. It is sold from the Government stores to licenced dealers but for a little over the official price anyone can purchase.

Monopoly opium can be passed out of the country without any export duty. So a supply of official wrappers is a valuable asset!

The cultivation of opium is fairly general throughout the country and the north-eastern province of Khurasan on the border of the Turcoman Soviet Republic is practically one vast plantation. Much of the crop of this province finds its way to China. Apart from the sea route from the South there is the overland route by railway. The Russian line ends at the Persian frontier town of Firuza (Khurasan — Turcoman Republic frontier). This line runs via Merv, Bokhara, Alma Ara to Novo Sibirak where it joins to Trans-Siberian railway to the China coast via Harbin.

The river ports are crowded with contraband dealers. Quantities of hashish and opium are shipped by sailing vessels and coasting steamers from the river and gulf ports to Aden, Massawah, Port Sudan and Jeddah from where the crews of the Far East, Indian lines and Red Sea Lines touching these ports are supplied.

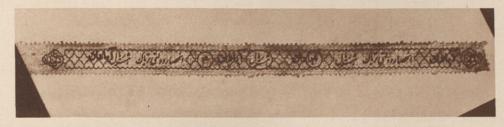
After leaving the northern areas of the Persian Gulf I returned to Baghdad and travelled east and entered Persia again from Khanakin and Qasr-i-Sherin in the province of Karmanshah. I had heard that Derwish Beydoun of Beyrouth had a well organised route through these towns for the passage of opium to Beyrouth via Damascus and to a certain Aboudi, an agent of Beydoun's, at Haifa who arranged shipments to Alexandria by the Prince Line vessels. At Qasr-i-Sherin I met a certain individual who was ready to supply any quantity of opium but would not undertake to pass it over the frontier.

From a certain Teheran man whom I also met at Qasr-i-Sherin I learned that a company of Germans in Teheran were manufacturing morphine cubes which were sent to Beyrouth via Baghdad. I was invited by him to go to Teheran but I unfortunately had not sufficient funds. I gathered that he was willing to act as an agent between me and the dealers of Teheran.

While in Palestine I learned from an old friend of mine that quantities of Turkish opium from Malatia were being brought from Anatolia via Aleppo for Derwish Beydoun and our old Syrian friends.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

The political changes consequent upon the surrender of the French Government's mandate in Syria and the Lebanon have not yet taken concrete form but it is satisfactory to be able to state that it is not anticipated that they will in any way affect the situation regarding the suppression of trade in or cultivation of hashish in these countries.



(۱۱) ماركة احتكار حكومة ايران للأفيون الذى على شكل قبا الرّصاص وهي متضمنة العبارة الآتية باللّغيّة الإيرانية "لعبارة الآتية باللّغيّة الإيرانية "جهار مثقال - أبادان - انحصّار دولتي ترياك - هشت ريال " ومعنى هذه العبارة هو "أربعة مثاقيل - أبادان - احتكارالحكومة لاستعال الأفيون - ثمانية ريالات " "أربعة مثاقيل - أبادان - احتكارالحكومة لاستعال الأفيون السي مدينة بأبران) (المثقال يساوى له أ درهم والدرهم يساوى ٣٠١٢ جرام وأبادان اسم مدينة بأيران)

(11) Label on the opium sticks of the Persian Monopoly. It contains the following words in Persian language:

"Gehar Misqal - Abadan - Inhissar Daoulety Tiriaq - Hesht Rial."

Meaning:
"Four Misqals, Abadan, Government Monopoly for the use of opium, eight dollars." One Misqal = 11/2 dirhems and one dirhem = 3.12 grammes. Abadan - name of a city in Persia.

(11) Etiquette apposée sur les tiges d'opium de monopole persan, portant les mots suivants en langue persane:

"Gehar Misqal - Abadan - Inhissar Daoulety Tiriaq - Hesht Rial."

Soit:
"Quatre misqals, Abadan, Monopole gouvernemental pour l'usage de l'opium, huit dollars."

Un Misqal = 11/2 dirhems et un dirhem = 3.12 grammes. Abadan - nom d'une ville en Perse.

The work accomplished here by the French authorities in cooperation with local officials has been the subject of regular commendation in this Annual Report and a striking commentary on the results of that work is to be found in the reports of seizures of drugs in Egypt for the past year where hashish of Syrian origin is not once mentioned.

TURKEY

In the C.N.I.B. Report for 1935, comment was made on the Report for the year 1934 of the Turkish Government to the Advisory Committee concerning the cultivation of hashish in Asia Minor, and, owing to an unfortunate mis-translation, the impression was perhaps given that, in the past, this business had been regarded as a profitable one.

The mistake arose as follows: In the original Report of the Turkish Government which was written in French, it was stated that the most important stocks of hashish were to be found in the district of Broussa where, prior to its prohibition, the cultivation of Indian hemp was "prospère" This word was translated into English as "a prosperous concern." The French version of the 1935 Report re-translated the English words into French as "d'une grande utilité."

It is, of course, ridiculous to suppose that the Turkish Government ever regarded the cultivation of hashish in this light, and this opportunity of correcting the misunderstanding is gladly welcomed. As has been repeated more than once in the past C.N.I.B. Reports, the efforts of the Turkish authorities to suppress not only the cultivation of but the illicit traffic in hashish have constantly been the object of gratitude on the part of Egypt and the success as well as the increasing strictness of their methods are amply illustrated by the great improvement in the situation here.

It must be added that no small amount of the credit for this improvement is due to the distinguished and amiable personality of the present Turkish delegate to the Opium Advisory Committee whose sympathetic understanding of the situation has greatly facilitated the task of the drug authorities in both countries.

In its formal Report for the year 1935 to the League, the Turkish Government remarks that the aspect of the illicit traffic has not undergone any important changes but that, thanks to the severe measures taken by the competent authorities, clandestine trade with foreign countries shows a marked dimirution and is becoming more and more rare. Most of the cases reported in the statistical returns for the year may be qualified as petty transactions in the interior of the country or as cases of excessive use of drugs which regularly come to

light owing to constant police supervision. As regards illicit export, the only affairs which merit attention, are those of raw opium. During the year 1935 there were five such cases and 391 kilos of raw opium were seized. Two of the seizures were made at Smyrna, two on the Southern Frontier, and one by the Istanbul Customs. The year's returns of seized drugs are:—

Raw (pium	Mor	phine	He	roin	Cod	eaine	Has	shish
Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.	Kg.	Grs.
408	281	_	4	1	76		12	921	520

All the above substances were destroyed by fire.

The report observes that the prices of drugs in the illicit market are unfortunately vague and shifting. It is said that the price of hashish is LT. 40 per kilo. The price of morphine or heroin is believed to vary between LT. 1,000 and LT. 2,000 per kilo according to demand. These substances are generally adulterated with starch, sugar of milk, magnesia and so forth.

The aggregate seizure of 921 kilos of hashish during 1935 is a subject for warm congratulation of the Turkish authorities concerned. It would, however, be interesting to know the circumstances in which the various perquisitions were made and the origin of the drug seized in each case.

Referring further to the question of hashish, the Report of the Turkish Government observes that no case of illicit cultivation of Indian hemp was brought to its notice during the period under review.

A measure of the greatest importance and utility which has been recently adopted by the Turkish Customs Authorities at Istanbul is to restrict the anchorage zone for vessels passing through the Bosphorus. These are no longer allowed to chose their own anchorages as before but must proceed to allotted places in order to take on provisions and supplies.

In this connection the Istanbul Port Monopoly works in collaboration with the Customs Authorities and all ships supplies are handled and loaded by the Port Monopoly from its own tugs and lighters. This has made the smuggling of hashish extremely difficult and holders of stocks are afraid to supply owing to these new measures of control.



(6) Henbane Hyoscyamus Muticus — Complete plant. (6) Henbane Hyoscyamus Muticus — Plante complète.

CHAPTER VIII

Propaganda

The C.N.I.B. is indebted to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt for much valuable drug propaganda work during the year.

During 1936 the W.C.T.U. held 535 lantern meetings in 343 towns and villages for audiences estimated at 230,000. Many talks have also been given in schools and teachers conferences. A large amount of literature was distributed in Tanta, Dessouq, Shohada, Sitt Dimiana, Batanoon during the annual festivals as well as through regular channels.

CHAPTER IX

Drug Addiction Four Hundred Years Ago

Through the kindness of Ahmed Bey Ferid Rifai, Director of the Press Bureau, the C.N.I.B. is able to reproduce a very interesting quotation from a book called "El MINAN" written by El Imam el-Shaarani who died in the year 973 Hegira or 1565 A.D.

The writer states that hashish came to be known in the time of El Imam el Mazni who lived from 175 to 264 Hegira or 791 to 877

A.D.

The moral and medical evils of hashish addiction are graphically described and might almost have been written by a medical specialist of today.

In the last two paragraphs addressed to "Brother of Mine" the writer gives advice to someone who is trying to cure a friend of addiction and in doing so shows real knowledge of the sympathy and psycology needed for such a task.

The Arabic original has been very ably translated by Dr. Ahmed

Hamid, Assistant Professor of the Faculty of Medicine.

Quotation from the book "El Minan" written by Imam El Shaarani who died in the year 973 Hegira or 1565 A.D.

Sheikh Qotb-el-Dien el Askalani (¹), successor of the Master of Sheikhs, Sheikh Shehab el Dein el Sahrawardi (²) (May Allah upon him bestow His mercy) attributed to hashisha a score and a hundred harms pertaining to this world and the hereafter. Men of Wisdom profess that it gives rise to over 300 ailments in the human body none of which is amenable to treatment in the present time. Thus it would undermine the strength, enhance combustion, deplete the sense of shame, give rise to liver troubles, body sores and dessication of body humours. It would enfeeble the gums, bring about pallor, dental caries, foetor of breath, anxiety, leprosy, leukodermia, disarticulation or loss of speech and sudden death. It would breed an erring habit, induce forgetfulness, a sensation of being fed up with others, dimness of vision, confusion of mentality and frequently lead to insanity. It abates benevolence, pollutes ideas and provokes unwholesome imagination and renders one apathetic as to the present and future and

⁽¹⁾ Cannot be traced

^{(2) 539-632} Hegira or 1144 to 1234 A.D.

unconcerned with the affairs of the life to come. It makes one oblivious of his God and indiscreet; it mars the sense of shame, promotes hypocrisy, annuls chivalry and benevolence, unveils points of weakness and damps enthusiasm, empties one's purse and renders him devilish and vile. It blurs the mind, reduces the procreative capacity and brings about any number of diseases and ailments such as leukodermia and leprosy and it induces pederasty, tremors and instability. The eye lashes tall off, the semen is suppressed and hidden troubles made manifest. It untowardly affects the viscera, impairs the organs, induces dyspnea, provokes cough and suppression of urine. It exalts avarice, produced insomnia, weakens the vision and induces apathy to the observance of prayers, breeds unsociability and increases the aptitude for the committal of offences, crimes and all sorts of sins, and affords more chance for illicit acts, diseases and troubles.

And Sheikh Qotb El-Dien said: It came down to us through a host of authorities who were almost unanimous that taking it (hashisha) by eating it in excess leads to sudden death as befell many addicts. Some went off their heads and some fell victims to a variety of diseases and a multitude of affections such as wasting, consumption, neurosis,

dyspnea, dropsy, and a wretched end.

Men of Wisdom and learning are at one as to its being injurious and harmful both to body and mind and its being an impediment to the worship of Allah (Sublime He is) and the observance of prayers. And this being its effect it is dogmatically illicit as unanimously professed by all the people of Islam, because accordingly whatever leads to what is illicit is itself illicit.

Through Ibn El-Bitar(3) I came to know that prevention of addiction is brought about by induction of vomiting by apricots and hot water to be repeated until the stomach is clear; syrup of sorrel is

also very useful in that respect.

Sheikh-ul-Islam, the above-mentioned Qotb el-Dein says: It is known that eating hashisha is illicit according to most Men of Learning in Islam in Hegaz, Yaman, Iraq, Egypt and Syria. And that it is an intoxicant, stupefacient similar to nutmeg, saffron, hyoscyamus and the like that lead to deterioration of the mind and intellect.

Sheikh Badr El Dine Ibn Goma'a (4) issued a Fatwa to the effect that hashisha is undoubtedly illicit. Amongst learned men of medicine some hold that it is a narcotic and the majority share the view that it is an intoxicant. He who eats it and he who traffics in it are both sinners and merit rueful warning. Alike to these is he who cultivates it, prepares it, transports it, and whom it is destined to and he who approves of all that and allows it to pass. He should

⁽³⁾ Died in 646 Hegira or 1248 A.D.
(4) 759 - 819 Hegira or 1357 - 1416 A.D.

be barred and reprimanded and unless he repents and gives it up he should be severely chided according to the unanimous view of the heads of the four sects of Islam. Furthermore some authorities avow that he who permits it to be taken is a debauchee and that an oath of divorce given by an addict should be made as valid as that of a man under the effect of liquor as a sort of penance.

Hashisha came to be known in the time of the Imam El Mazni (5) (Allah with him be satisfied) who by inference from the doctrines of the Imam el Chafei (Allah with him be satisfied) issued a verdict

of illicitness.

None of the four Imams discussed hashisha because it was not known in their time, but when El Mazni prohibited it, those who had allowed it, disciples of Abu Hanifa, reverted and declared it as illicit and harmful and decreed that its seller should be punished.

Sheikh-ul-Islam Ibn Taimeyah (6) says that hashisha appeared about the middle of the 6th century. Its having been previously allowed furnished those who continued to hold this view with a basis upon which to act but when its harm became manifest in Persian Iraq they denounced its allowance and announced that it is harmful to both mind and body and that it makes one possessed of an insatiable hunger, dissatisfied with whatever he is given and irresponsive if talked to. It renders the eloquent a mute, the intelligent an imbecile and the wide awake a slumberer.

Thus, Brother of Mine, if you would tactfully enumerate these harms to the hashash, he may take to you and end by altogether giving up taking hashish as well as any other intoxicant, stupefacient and narcotic. Such a reformer should be possessed of lucid tact, an intellectual mind, a kind disposition and a pitiful heart and he should have ample time at his disposal because an addiction if deeprooted, cannot be, but in due time, up-rooted. The majority of the hashisha addicts are known to have devoted most of their lives to eating hashisha and thus their bodies became staunchly habituated to it and hence any desirous of giving it up should be weaned off by gradations and transient substitution of other substances as opium, hyoscyamus and trefoil otherwise breaking him off the habit abruptly, is inachievable.

Hence, Brother of Mine, act in accordance with the data here given and keep reiterating its disastrous effects to the victim until a vivid picture of the same is imprinted on his mind and then upon him enforce total abstinence and Allah, Sublime and All-Blessing, shall mercifully guide you for He patronises the pious and "Thanks to Allah the Deity of the Universe."

^{(5) 175 - 264} Hegira or 791-877 A.D.

^{(6) 661 - 728} Hegira or 1262-1327 A.D.

CHAPTER X. Smuggling by Steamships

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMSHIPS ON BOARD OF WHICH NARCOTICS WERE SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES.

RECAPITULATION

Name of Company	Number of Seizures		Hashish		son Library	Opium		***	Heroin	580 60 50		Total	
Khedivial Mail Line Ellerman's City and Hall Lines Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain N. V. Vereendge Nederlandische Hellenic Coast Lines British Admiralty Cie. Messageries Maritimes Deutch Levant Line, Hamburg Fabre Line T. J. Brocklebank Ltd	2 1 4 5 1 1	Kg. 766	380 10 299 — 25 — 99 — 795	Cr	Kg. 25 — 1 15 — 12 2 — — — — —	Gr. 405 — 512 989 — 52 677 — 482	加拉斯	Kg.	9r. 221 — 524 — 578 — —	Cr	33 6 1 15 — 12 6	6 10 811 989 549 52 255 99 482 795	Cr
Soc. Commerciale Bulgare de Navigation à Vapeur Lloyd Triestino Sailing vessels and Feluccas	1 1 11	_ _ 	 			_ 		<u>-</u>	515 233 —		 55	515 233 845	
Total In water or at Coast	47	39		30	88 151	797 676	50	5	071	66	133 154	641 336	96 50
GRAND TOTAL	55	42	442	30	(1)240	473	50	5	071	66	287	978	46

⁽¹⁾ Reference list of Seizures (Pages 106 to 109) in which it is stated that a quantity of 457 Kg., 744 Grs., 40 C/grs. of opium was seized on entry into the country, the difference between the two lists is due to the quantities seized by the Frontiers Administration as well as the quantities seized at houses in the Coast cities.

Kind	In	Water or at Co	ast	On	Board Vessel	s	出版	TOTAL	
	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
/ 1936	2	669	_	39	773	30	42	442	30
1935	78	309	_	78	093	_	156	402	
Hashish 1934	170	270	_	76	248		246	518	_
1933	425	638	_	545	592	_	971	230	
1932	2,694	113		896	3	_	3,590	116	_
/ 1936	151	676	50	88	797	_	240	473	50
1935	22	018		27	245	7	49	263	7
Opium \ 1934	67	960	_	25	897	_	93	857	4
1933	144	745	_	69	530	_	214	275	
1932	330	930	_	182	533	-	513	463	_
/ 1936	-	_	_	5	71	66	5	71	66
1935	_	_	_	_	-		_	-	
Heroin 1934	_	_	_	2	510		2	510	_ tem
1933	-	_	-	_			- 1 to 10	-	
1932	-	_	_	9	612		9	612	-
/ 1936	-	_	_	-	_	_		_	-
1935	-	-	_	-	_		-1		
Morphine 1934	-	- 25	_	_		_		-	_
1933	_	-	_	-			- A- 3	- 4	-
1932	-		_	_		_	5	- 4	_
/ 1936		_	_	_	_		-93	_	_
1935	_	_		_	_			-	_
Cocaine 1934				- 32			_	_	_
1933				_				_	-
1932								_	-
/ 1936		336	50	133	641	96	287	978	46
(1935		327	_	105	338	7	205	665	7
TOTAL 1934		230	-	104	655	-	342	885	-
1900		383	_	615	122	-	1,185	505	_
1932	3,025	043	_	1,088	148	_	4,113	191	_

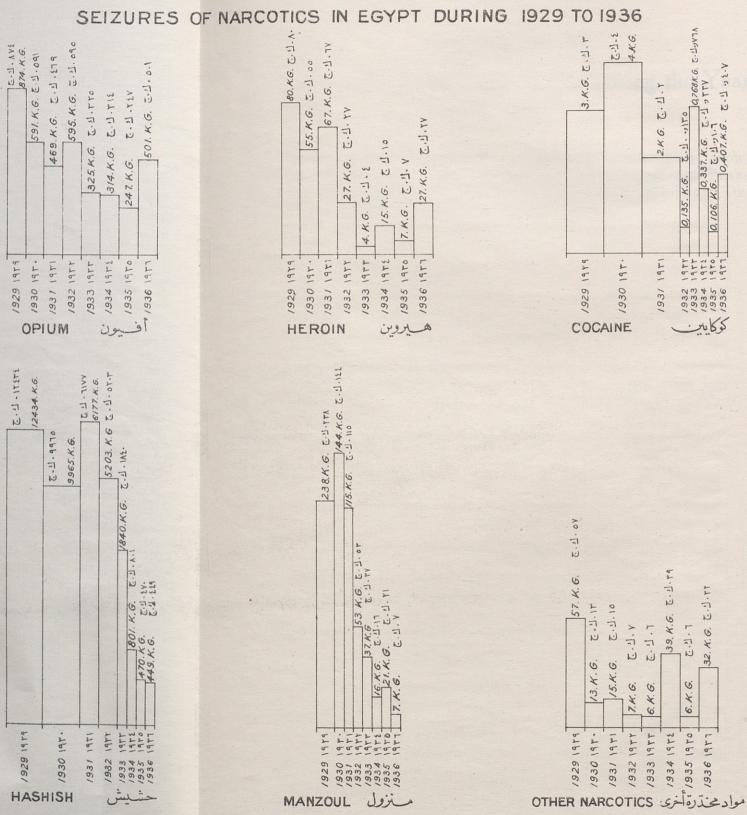
- 103

CHAPTER XI

Quantities of Narcotics Seized during the Year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOW-ING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1925 TO 1936 AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DE-PARTMENT.

موازنذبين كمتات المواد المخدّرة الني ضبطت في القطر المصرى في السنين من ١٩٢٩ إلى ١٩٢٦ SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNEES 1929 À 1936



ملاحظة : لايدخل صفين هذه الموازنة ١١٥٧ كيلوجرامًا من الأفيون أرسلت نقيلا من باخع إلى باخع أخرى إلى ف رموزا سالم الله المطرق المستروعة N.B._Noncompris le transbordement de 9157 Kilogrammes d'opium à destination de Formosa en 1931 pour consommation légale._ N.B._9157kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa in 1931 for legal consumption are not included._

MANZOUL Jis

1930

HASHISH

Return Showing Kind and Quantity of
Narcotics seized in Egypt

Showing Kind and Quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt

				The second				Carlo Carlo Carlo	1000000000	
	Governorates and Departments	Number of Cases of Seizures	Number of Accused		Cocaine	9		Heroin		
				Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.
	On entry into Country	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-
Cairo Governorate	In Interior	640	1014	_	2	95	2	362	80	6
Alexandria Govte.	On entry into Country	69	134	_	_	_	4	606	54	76
Alexandria Govie,	In Interior	511	792	-	312	40	6	027	91	18
Suez Canal Govte.	On entry into Country	56	106	-	2	-	10	9	-	(3)252
Suez Canar Govee.	In Interior	67	111	45	76	70	-	26	85	2
Suez Governorate	On entry into Country	8	13		-	-	-	-	-	5
Sub Governous	In Interior	32	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damietta Govte.	On entry into Country	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	5	10	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Menoufia Province	On entry into Country	-	_	-	-	-	-		-	=
	In Interior	52	62	_	-	-		17	94	-
Qaliubia Province	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	38	52	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
Sharqia Province	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	71	83	-	-	-	-	31	68	-
Daqahlia Province	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	98	158	-	-	-	-	163	75	1
Gharbia Province	On entry into Country	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	In Interior	119	146	-	-	-	-	173	92	1
Beheira Province	On entry into Country	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	42	59	-	-	-	-	35	31	-
Giza Province	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	35	44	-	-	-	-	43	78	
Beni Suef Prov	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	-	-/	-	-	-
	In Interior	29	48	-	-	-	-	605	32	3
Fayoum Province	On entry into Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	In Interior	49	73	-	-	-	-	427	7	7

ET URN

DUBING THE PERIOD FROM 29-11-1935 UP TO 3-12-1936

46			Cappana.												
		Opium]	Hashish	20.00	Ma	anzoul ()	Other	Narcotic		ord then		
g.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
	-	_		_	_	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_
80	6	545	93	4	952	87	_	253	40	2	69	23	16	187	18
54	76	937	40	14	566	26		14	80	2	350	62	98	475	62
91	18	746	3	4	545	49	3	677	7	1	158	35	34	467	25
_	(3)252	479	_	111	232	30	_	_	_	_	_	_	373	722	30
85	2		43	3	144	84	_	96	50	_	9	15	6	203	47
	5	635	_	12	48	50	_	_	_	_	_	_	17	683	50
	-	453	82	3	889	_ 5	15	_		-	21	40	4	364	27
	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-		10 TO 10	_		_
_	-	40	50	_	15	30	-	_	_	_		- I	-	55	80
	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	100 T 100	_	_	-
94	-	286	44	-	738	76	_	11	70	(4) 22	695	-	23	749	84
_	-		-	_	_	_	-	_	_		-	-	_	_	-
35	-	448	31	1	160	30	3.00.8	_	_	-	_	71	1	609	67
-	-	-	_	3-	7	_		_	_	-	-	-	_	-	-
68	-	423	89	1	628	15	01 E à	-0.		_	4	20	2	87	92
-	-	0-	_	_	_	_		-		-	-	_	_	-	-
75	1	603	53	1	566	98	000.2	315	50	-	7	48	3	657	24
-	28	745	_	2	70	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	30	815	-
92	1	649	12	-	867	14	-	17	1000		16	65	2	723	83
-	-	_	-	21	400	_	-	_	-	-			21	400	-
31	-	94	97	· —	68	77	-	_	-	-	101	50	-	300	55
-	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	_
78	-	3	-	-	69	15	_		_	_	70	_	-	185	93
-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
32	3	333	75	1	614	74	_	69	2	-	-	-	5	622	83
-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-		-	-	_	_	-	-	-
7	-	2	47		3	40	_	-	-	-	238	40	-	671	34
	1													•	

Inimpor

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGY

	1000	dovernorates and epartments	Number of Cases of Seizures	Number of Accused		Cocain	е		Heroin		Opi
L. L. Carlot	10.71	100 000		2 32	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cį	
- -	-(On entry into Country				-	_	_	_		-
linya Province		In Interior	33	43	-	584	-	22	195		
arêt Deseines	4	On entry into Country	41	-	30_	12		_	-		
syût Province		In Interior	297	385		12	85	e_	781		
irga Province	5	On entry into Country		-	-	-	25	- 1	0 <u>—</u>	-	-
nga 110ymce)	In Interior	155	204	-	-	E_	P_	149	0.0	2
ena Province	11 5	On entry into Country	-4-	-	_	22_	ST.	-	7	-	
	{	In Interior	46	61	-	992	e_	82_	58		2
swân Province	5	On entry into Country			-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1	In Interior	7	n	6E_	82_	-	95_	20	-	93
rontiers Admir)	On entry into Country	32	64	_	-	-	-	-	-	93
	1	In Interior	-	-	_	22	-		-	-	57
Total	1	On entry into Country	167	319	=	2	-	14	615	1	13
	1	In Interior	2,326	3,405	_	405	15	12	122	+	00
	-	GRAND TOTAL	2,493	3,724	_	407	15	26	737	+	17
10		TOTAL of 1935	2.907	4,176	_	106	48	3 7	457	1	4
		,, ,, 1934	2.789	4,107	=	337	46	14	739	-	25
1.3		,, ,, 1933	-10	4,350		768	15	3	852		10

(1) Manzul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

⁽²⁾ This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

RERN

BING THE PERIOD FROM 30-11-1935 UP TO 3-12-1936 (contd.).

11										-				
	Opium			Hashish	100	М	anzoul ((1)	Other	Narcot	ics (2)		Total	
8.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Cį							0.1 0-3 401							
-	489		Ī	31	85		33	55		11			760	-
	400							30		11			700	67
-	949	77	13	998	51	2	718	94	-	617	06	19	078	90
1	_	_	1		_			_	_	_	_		_	_
- 2	373	21	1	40	40	_	3_	_	1	87	13	4	650	58
+	_		1			_	_		_				_	_
2	922	77	-	100	58	<u></u>	-	-	1	235	_	4	317	05
1	-	=	+	_	-	_		_	_	_	_	_	-	_
-	20	90	1	207	_	_	-	-	_	200		1	447	90
93	948	-	247	995		_	-	-	-	-	_ :	341	943	_
E	_		T			_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_
57	744	40	409	312	06	_	. 14	80	2	350	62	884	039	42
43	236	84	39	643	28	7	192	68	29	542	26	132	142	22
-100	981	24	448	955	34	7	207	48	31	892	88	1,016	181	64
47		97	469	931	44	21	339	7	5	728	78	752	027	68
114		19	800	842	34	16	194	97	39	382	50	1,185	762	34
125	285	66	1,840	058	32	36	842	90	6	109	50	2,212	917	14
-												-		

This includes a quantity of 201 Kgs., 900 Grs. seized in an unoccupied house, in water or near the coast. Inimportant liquid containing less than 1 per 1000 of cocaine extract,

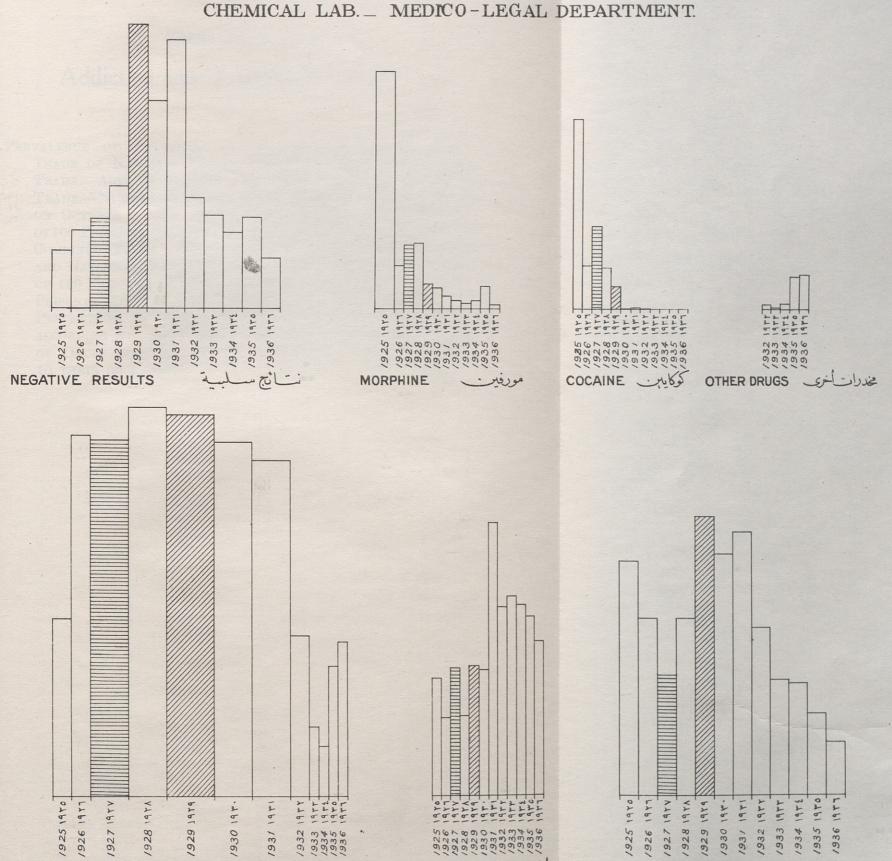
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1925 TO 1936, AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Negative Results	523	762	794	983	1,155	2,820	2,167	2,977	1,275	925	820	588
Hashish	569	863	1,173	1,214	1,759	2,789	2,534	2,935	1,865	1,260	1,853	2,465
Opium	806	938	992	1,052	989	1,433	756	681	420	669	407	621
Heroin	802	684	261	377	1,685	6,947	7,456	10,000	8,150	7,475	3,783	1,872
Morphine	25	116	49	39	48	74	115	134	353	347	225	2,500
Cocaine	1	1	7	5	5	10		112	220	426	226	1,000
Other Drugs	172	169	28	5	18		-		-	_		1
Total Number of Samples	2,898	3,533	3,304	3,675	5,659	14,073	13,028	16,849	12,283	11,102	7,314	9,044

- 110 -

المعملالكماوى

LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE. _ DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL.



OPIUM

RESULTAT D'AWALYSE Cocaine Other drugs

1929

HEROIN

هاروین

HASHISH

CHAPTER XII. Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

Prevalence of Addiction,—Nationalities of Traffickers.—
Trade of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the Trade.—Ages of Addicts and Persons involved in the Trade.—Number of Persons who were in Central Prison on October 1, 1936, under Law on Narcotics.—Analysis of 100 Prisoner Addicts.—Trades of 100 Prisoner Addicts.—Combined Table showing Previous Official Convictions and Nature of Drugs used by 100 Prisoner Addicts.—Ages of 100 Prisoner Addicts.—Duration of Addiction of 100 Prisoner Addicts, according to their own statements.—Percentage of Wages spent by 100 Prisoner Addicts, according to their own statements.—Drugs consumed by 100 Prisoner Addicts, according to their own statements.—Daily Quantities of Drugs consumed by 100 Prisoner Addicts, according to their own statements.—Daily Quantities of Drugs consumed by 100 Prisoner Addicts, according to their own statements.

STATEMENT showing Situation of Narcotics Drugs in the Governorates and Provinces during the Year 1936

	Popul	LATION			Numbe	ER OF NAB	COTICS A	DDICTS	100	日日	PERCE	NTAGE	
Town				Total N	Number		(out	In P of the T		mber)	of Total Total	on of Total to Male Po- whose Age 59 Years	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of T Addicts to Tot Population	Proportion of Addicts to M pulation whos is 20-59 Y	
	1		CAIRC	Gover	NORATI	£			可用	10日			L
Abdin Babel-Shaaria Bulaq Darbel-Ahmar Ezbekia Gamalia Helwan Khalifa Muski Old Cairo Sayeda Zeinab Shubra Waili and Heliopolis	91,779 77,285 144,465 81,516 68,677 74,872 15,198 73,926 25,862 49,495 104,064 140,407 132,219	27,463 19,875 38,851 22,151 20,880 19,639 3,259 19,168 7,416 13,865 26,583 35,923 36,365	8 16 750 40 192 10 — 20 17 21 60 21 15	_ 1		1 8 250 12 94 40 3 220 7 25 30 87 72	8 16 462 26 94 5 — 6 17 12 15 5		- 177 3 3 2 - - 2 5 - 1 15	8 2 3 10 7 6 5	0·01 0·032 0·831 0·069 0·467 0·02 0·338 0·1 0·111 0·096 0·079 0·089	0·126 3·089 0·253 1·537 0·331 0·092 1·304 0·351 0·397 0·376 0·309	112 —
TOTAL 1936 1935 1934 1933	1,079,765 1,079,765 1,079,765 1,079,765	291,348 291,438 291,438 291,438	1,022 865 846	15 16 152 219	305 570 314 659		680 459 317 341		48 85 74	228	0·217 0·289 0·217 0·315	0.803 1,07 0,803 1.116	
Ramleh	51,736	13,116	18	GOVE	8	——————————————————————————————————————	6	-	3	- 1	0.05	0.198	*

1933	1,079,76	291,438	846	219	659 1,	675	341	56	111 32	7 0.3	15 1.11	6
		ALE	XANDRIA	GOVERN	ORATE	al Sales						1200
Ramleh Moharram Bey Attarine Manshia Labban Gumruk Mina el-Basal Karmuz Port-Police	82,305 57,853 29,037 55,834 92,161 72,522 128,868	13,116 22,513 17,454 8,380 15,338 22,157 19,260 33,505 1,667	10 161 45 40 -	69 1 30 1	69 4 5 44 24 15 22 50 7	0 5 9 8 8		-	3 — 2 4 — 5 5 — 5 — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0·05 0·079 0·37 0·083 1·114 0·454 0·221 0·045	0·289 1·226 0·286 4·055 1·887 0·831	
TOTAL 1936 1935 1934 1933	573,063 573,063	153,390 153,390 153,390 153,390	447 471 389 187	70 4 89 4	26 61 63 47 83 58 64 63	9 132 1 102	19	10 5		0·277 0·259 0·26 0·222	1·035 0·966 0·972 0·892	
				GOVERN	ORATE							
Port Saïd Qism Awal	25,267 40,274 37,268 1,794 25,194	5,568 5,047	$ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & - \\ - & 3 & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} $	- -	9 20 2 14 5 130	4 _ 3		- 15 - 18	-	0·059 0·069 0·077 — 0·893	$0.191 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.521 \\ - \\ 3.199$	- 113
TOTAL 1936 1935 1934 1933	129,797 129,797 129,797 129,797	35,040 35,040	5 - 2 -	- 12 - £ - 8	3 179 6 218 2 283	2		38 18 36 48	5 41 6 110	0·229 0·233 0·213 0·281	0·848 0·862 0·788 1·042	4
		DAI	MIETTA (FOVERNO	RATE							
Damietta	64,261	13,328	an parate	9	705	HONOID	MOUTE -	7	1	1.243	5.995	
TOTAL (1936 1935 1934 1933	64,261 64,261 64,261 64,261	13,328 - 13,328 - 13,328 - 13,328 -		9 8 12 12	2 1,118 2,005	SAONE D		7 1 —	1 17 11 11	1·243 1·867 3·307 3·307	5.995 9.004 15.944 15.944	

A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Popu	LATION			NUMBER	OF NARC	otics Ad	DICTS			PERCEN	TAGE
	0.000			Total N	Tumber	37374	(out o	In Pr f the To		ber)	f Total Total tion	Male Male whose
Town	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of To Addicts to To Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population whose Age is 20-59 Years
Dorn (10%	50' 10	201010	SUEZ	GOVER	NORATE				2		0/8/8/1	726.73 0 - 526 8 - 20
ıez	40,52	12,186	. 2	_	3	1	1	-	-	-91	0.015	0.049
1000	40,52 40,52 40,52 40,52 40,52	3 12,186 3 12,186		=======================================	3 4 9 31	5 17			- 3 8 22	3 4	0·015 0·019 0·035 0·121	0.114
				RBIA PI	ROVINCE					6	0.012	0.057
afr el-Zayat afr el-Sheikh lehalla el-Kebir owa anta iifta alkha herbin amannoud anta Bandar Awal	173,24 153,53 73,20 148,77 162,54 129,77 170,56 65,33 46,96	4 38,418 9 44,554 0 35,154 6 29,514 2 13,426 9 32,098 2 33,593 6 25,519 1 32,938 6 13,170 7 12,109	1 43 43 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		11 2 10 10 2 135 31 13 2 2 2 20 50	11 183 17 16 166 259 18 18 19			- 18	10 10 15 15 13 15 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0·008 0·104 0·023 0·006 0·411 0·204 0·021 0·003 0·002 0·005 0·102	0.036 0.53 0.114 0.03 2.242 0.947 0.101 0.016 0.009 0.023 0.396 2.17
(1936	1,791,98 1,791,98 1,791,98	5 364,349 5 364,349 5 364,349	255 9 204 9 164		2 289 1 183 101	508	3 12 30		59 39 30	2 99 0 135	0.005	0.246

0.032 0.145

53,257

Shebin el-Kom 243,160

1934	1,791,985	364,349	104		123	605	60	-	62	161	0.048	0.325	
	Helican Land II		MEN	UFIA P	ROVINCE								
Shebin el-Kom Menouf Ashmoun Quesna Tala	. 261,285 . 187,570 . 190,800 . 222,376	53,257 57,585 41,857 40,908 48,560	2 		3307	77 5 76 9 47			5 - 4	8 3 16 5 2	0·032 0·005 0·044 0·007 0·031	0·145 0·021 0·198 0·032 0·042	
TOTAL (1936 1935 1934 1933	. 1,105,191 . 1,105,191	242,167 242,167 242,167 242,167	18 2 11 18	=	17 84 75 55 ROVINCE	214 326 3 94 476	2 2 - -		9 3 13 5	34 48 72 62	0·023 0·037 0.043 0·05	0·105 0·17 0·198 0·227	
11070		10300	DAQA	HLIA P							080 9		
Faraskour Sinbellawein Aga Mit Ghamr Mansura Markaz Mansura Bandar Dikirnis Manzala Total	181,116 135,908 244,080 128,154 64,381 116,549 100,257 1,051,339 1,051,339 1,051,339	15,564 37,469 28,091 52,930 25,598 15,553 22,443 19,399 217,047 217,047 217,047		1 1 1 1 1	9 23 -97 97 25 37 56 256 827 943 1,038	81 55 8 158 16 33 120 442 913 2,212 2,198 3,225	14 		-5 -10 2 14 5 3 39 36 44 27	-14 -15 6 27 13 26 -101 101 97 104	0·111 0·043 0·006 0·104 0·029 0·112 0·136 0·498 0·114 0·29 0·3 0·414	$\begin{array}{c} 0.578 \\ 0.208 \\ 0.028 \\ 0.0482 \\ 0.144 \\ 0.463 \\ 0.708 \\ \underline{2.572} \\ 0.552 \\ 1.409 \\ 1.454 \\ \underline{2.004} \end{array}$	
				QIA PR	1						-1-1	- 002	
Zagazig Bandar Zagazig Markaz	52,839 235,207 142,384 124,672 166,565 132,458 162,787 1,016,912 1,016,912 1,016,912 1,016,912	12,451 49,908 29,331 26,397 35,541 27,233 33,470 214,331 214,331 214,331 214,331	30 34 32 3 5		60 6 22 150 125 28 223 614 1,065 2,068 2,021	70 13 68 150 305 36 280 922 2,863 3,378 4,211	- 8 8 - 4 - 1		8 4 2 1 3 6 5 	6 12 3 1 3 8 13 46 159 494 105	0.303 0.008 0.063 0.241 0.258 0.048 0.311 0.154 0.389 0.536 0.613	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 285 \\ 0 \cdot 038 \\ 0 \cdot 307 \\ 1 \cdot 136 \\ 1 \cdot 21 \\ 0 \cdot 235 \\ 1 \cdot 515 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 733 \\ 1 \cdot 848 \\ 2 \cdot 543 \\ 2 \cdot 91 \\ \end{array}$	

Town	POPUL	Number of Narcotics Addicts									PERCENTAGE		
	100 30	197 92	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				r Total Total	f Total ale Po- sse Age	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Po- pulation, whose Age is 20–59 Years	
	12 18 38	1 15 11	1					VI.			0-20		
			ВЕН	ERA PR	OVINCE								
Damanhour Bandar Itiai el-Baroud Kafr el-Dawar Delingat Abu Hommos Kom Hamada Shubrakhit Rosetta and Mahmoudieh Damanhour and Abu el-Matamir Tomas 1936 1935	51,709 124,034 129,861 73,579 146,277 161,233 99,419 87,691 103,162 976,965 976,965	24,854 26,111 14,240 29,599 33,829 19,014 17,909 19,747	3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 1 - 3 - 1 - 14		1 2 4 1 1 - 7 2 - 17 36		5 - - - - - - - - 5 2		1 2 - 1 - 3 1 - 8 3 3		0·015 0·002 0·038 0·003 0·001 0·02 0·031 0·003	0·071 0·008 0·188 0·014 0·003 0·095 0·163 0·017	LLO
Total 1935 1934 1933	976,965 976,965	196,648	11	-	21 40	120	-	-	3 8 5	47 27	0·016 0·022	0.077	
[1333	710,303	100,040		of States	OVINCE					21	0.022		
Benha	117,007 130,251 148,328 163,290	25,646 28,516 34,992 36,017	=	 	10 74 10				10 1 —	10 6 3 6	0·018 0·134 0·035 0·015		
	1	1	1	1			1				1	1	
(1936	558,87			-	9	4 22		-	1	1 2			

Total (1936 1935 1934 1933	558,876 125,171 558,876 125,171 558,876 125,171 558,876 125,171 558,876 125,171	- 2 94 47 55 - 55 82 ASYÛT PROVINCE	223 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	11 25 2 18 51 4 47 6 35	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.057 & 0.253 \\ 0.054 & 0.233 \\ 0.053 & 0.235 \\ 0.072 & 0.321 \end{array}$
Dairut Manfalout Asyût Abu-Tig Abnoub El-Badari Mallawi Asyût Bandar	190,786 162,427 88,435 159,521 110,523 82,761 217,696 66,451 21,310 35,469 34,171 117,566 17,566 217,696 66,451	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.058 & 0.262 \\ 0.002 & 0.008 \\ 0.028 & 0.136 \\ 0.067 & 0.313 \\ 0.053 & 0.244 \\ 0.326 & 1.537 \\ 0.021 & 0.092 \\ 0.098 & 0.392 \\ \end{array}$
Total 1936 1935 1934 1933	1,078,600 1,078,600 238,683 1,078,600 238,683 238,683 238,683	68 3 538 21 — 490 12 11 548 44 23 695 GIRGA PROVINCE	77 41 80 21 — 133 1 238 31	2 97 31 111 40 1 200 53 7 231 95	0·064 0·055 0·055 0·065 0·093 0·419
Akhmim	108,846 23,287 160,984 33,480 229,177 45,105 198,700 42,032 156,852 32,772 113,824 23,959	5 — 8 7 — 2 25 1 28 8 — 17 20 — 14 10 — 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 — 1 28 5 13 1 14 2 5 1	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.012 & 0.056 \\ 0.006 & 0.027 \\ 0.025 & 0.133 \\ 0.013 & 0.062 \\ 0.024 & 0.113 \\ 0.014 & 0.067 \end{array}$
TOTAL (1936 1935 1934 1933	968,383 968,383 968,383 968,383 968,383 200,635 200,635 200,635	75 1 74 44 8 70 21 2 95 18 2 98	11 69 14 33 18 16 16 12	1 69 9 7 63 10 2 68 12 1 67 7	0·017 0·08 0·014 0·068 0·014 0·068 0·014 0·067

	Popul	ATION			NUMBE	R OF NAR	cotics A	DDIOTS			PERCE	NTAGE	
Town	0,02,032	200/039		Total 1	Number		(out	In P	rison otal Nun	nber)	Total Total	f Total Male whose Years	
John John John John John John John John	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population, whose Age is 20–59 Years	
Akhudu	100 684 300 810	20, RSV	QE	NA PRO	VINCE		0		Y Y		0.000	0.021	
Nag' Hammadi Deshna Qena Quus Luxur Esna	231,927 119,061 145,778 145,384 157,820 102,200	51,684 25,305 31,658 29,738 34,428 22,633			9 2 37 1 4 4	4 1			9 2 37 1 2		0·004 0·002 0·029 0·001 0·003 0·005	0·017 0·008 0·133 0·003 0·012 0·022	- 118 -
Total (1936 1935 1934 1933	902,170 902,170 902,170 902,170	195,446 195,446 195,446 195,446	1 - 3		57 34 96 144	5 1 1 6	$-\frac{1}{3}$		51 30 58 51		0.007 0.004 0.011 0.017	0·032 0·018 0·005 0·087	
			Min	NIA PRO	OVINCE								
Minia Bandar Minia Markaz Abu Qorqas Samallout Bani Mazar Maghagha Fashn	44,325 120,297 112,203 140,459 171,128 142,252 109,026	27,500 26,357 31,550 39,166 32,809	_ 1		28 2 3 2 25 — 1	15 3 1 - 33 - 2	16 - 1 1 4 -		20 2 2 2 3 - 3	3	0·153 0·005 0·004 0·002 0·036 0·004 0·003	0.607 0.022 0.015 0.01 0.158 0.015 0.012	
TOTAL (1936	839,690 839,690		36 22	=	61 80	54 113			28	9 42	0.018		

TOTAL TOTAL 1936 1935 1934 1933			839,690 839,690 839,690 839,690	193,417 193,417 193,417 193,417	36 22 24 23	- 1 36	61 80 40 208	54 113 59 324	22 19 16 19	_ 1 24	28 28 25 23	9 42 36 41	0·018 0·026 0·015 7·07	0·078 0·111 0·064 0·306	(4)
					GIZ	A Prov	INCE								
Saff			112,898 179,170 128,034 26,921 129,170	24,810 41,329 30,908 6,665 27,574	- - 41 3	_ 9 9	1 9 	3 25 26 60 6	_ 24 1		- - 1 - 6 -	2 25 5 30	0.003 0.015 0.027 0.409 0.007	0.012 0.063 0.113 1.65 0.033	
Total (1936) 1935 1934 1933		•••	576,193 576,193 576,193 576,193	131,286 131,286 131,286 131,286	44 48 61 74	9 5 21 24	10 50 47 53	120 228 315 325	25 24 24 21	- 1 - 5	7 7 3 3	62 57 33 37	0·032 0·057 0·077 0·083	0·139 0·252 0·338 0·363	
					FAYO	OUM PR	OVINCE								
Fayoum Bandar Fayoum Markaz Sennoris Etsa			52,863 128,109 186,796 186,272	12,081 27,906 41,315 40,901	$-{6\atop4}$		4 4	9 9	- 3 - 3	=	- 4 - 4	$\begin{bmatrix} -1\\4\\-4 \end{bmatrix}$	0·068 - 0·009 -	0·298 	- 119 -
TOTAL (1936) 1935 1934 1933			554,040 554,040 554,040 554,040	122,203 122,203 122,203 122,203	10 9 21 82	_ _ _ 7	24 36 80 147	19 39 62 159	6 4 3	_	8 6 4	5 6 3	0·01 0·015 0·029 0·071	0·043 0·069 0·133 0·323	
					BENI	SUEF P	ROVINCE								
Beni Suef Bandar Beni Suef Markaz Beba Wasta	•••		39.595 183,361 169,055 116,155	9.994 41,660 37,700 25,633	$-{15 \atop 15} \\ -{6 \atop 6}$		135 - 7	1 259 100 29			_ 1	_ _ _ 1	0·008 0·223 0·059 0·036	0·03 0·982 0·265 0·164	
TOTAL (1936) 1935 1934 1933			508,166 508,166 508,166 508,166	114,987 114,987 114,987 114,987	22 14 3 3	_ _ _ _	143 180 176 282	389 463 305 631	1 1	_ _ _ 1	2 2 22 6	1 2 22 10	0·109 0·129 0·095 0·18	0·482 0·571 0·422 0·797	

			Popu	LATION			Numbi	ER OF NAI	RCOTICS A	DDICTS			PERCE	
Augs w	Town		116,166	597699		Total 1	Number		(out	In H	rison Total Nu	mber)	Total on	f Total
	nda	 211 211	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of Tot Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Po- pulation, whose Age is 20-59 years
			909 030 009 030 004 030	755'509 785'509 485'509 185'509	Asy	van Pro	OVINCE	100 05 36 18	1 5 5 C		9	9 0	0.035 0.086 0.019 0.01	0.989 0.189 0.048 0.058
Aswan Edfou El-Derr		 	106,421 106,455 54,481	22,904 20,551 5,487	2		2	= 10	2 _		_ 2	=	0·004 	0·017 —
Total	1936 1935 1934 1933	 	267,357 267,357 267,357 267,357	48,942 48,942 48,942 48,942	2	- 8 - 81 - 1	-10 9		2 				0·001 0·002 0·003 0·004	0·008 0·01 0·02 0·022
				31.3018	TOTAL	of Gov	ERNORA	TES						
airo lexandria uez Canal amietta uez			1,079,765 573,063 129,797 64,261 40,523	291,438 153,390 35,040 13,328 12,186	1,170 447 5 —	15 99 — —	305 426 124 94 3	849 615 168 705 1	680 36 3 —		48 29 35 7	97 7 45 1	0.217 0.277 0.229 1.243 0.015	0.803 1.035 0.848 5.995 0.049
TOTAL	1936 1935 1934 1933	 	1,887,409 1,887,409 1,887,409 1,887,409	505,382 505,382 505,382 505,382	1,624 1,493 1,256 1,034	114 86 241 301	952 1,242 932 1,256	2,338 3,290 3,817 4,719	720 591 421 398	1 26 50 59	119 210 175 266	150 407 496 515	0·266 0·324 0·33 0·387	0·995 1·209 1·236 1·446
				TOTAL	of Lo	WER EG	YPT PI	ROVINCE	s					
harbia Ienufia		 	1,791,985	364,349 242,167	255 18	2 5	289	693	51		59	68	0.069	0·34 0·105

					1					1	1	- 1			-
				TOTAL	of Lo	WER E	YPT PE	OVINCE	s						×
Menufia Daqahlia Sharqia Beheira		 	1,791,985 1,105,191 1,051,339 1,016,912 976,965 558,876	364,349 242,167 217,047 214,331 196,648 125,171	255 18 28 34 14	5 1 - -	289 17 256 614 17 94	693 214 913 922 97 223	51 2 14 8 5		59 9 39 29 8 11	68 34 101 46 4 25	0·069 0·023 0·114 0·154 0·013 0·057	0·34 0·105 0·552 0·733 0·065 0·253	
Total	1936 1935 1934 1933	 	6,501,268 6,501,268 6,501,268 6,501,268	1,359,713 1,359,713 1,359,713 1,359,713	349 275 207 242	8 4 2 13	1,287 2,242 3,263 3,359	3,062 6,270 6,842 8,996	80 25 36 104	2 1 4	155 154 348 165	278 479 892 494	0·072 0·135 0·159 0·194	0·346 0·647 0·759 0·927	
				Тотаг	OF UP	PER EG	YPT PR	OVINCE	S						
Qena Minia Giza Fayoum Beni Suef		 	1,078,600 968,383 902,170 839,690 576,193 554,040 508,166 267,357	238,683 200,635 195,446 193,417 131,286 122,203 114,987 48,942	75 1 36 44 10 22	3 1 - 9 -	538 74 57 61 10 24 143 2	77 11 5 54 120 19 389	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 69 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 25 \\ 6 \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$	2 1 - 1 - 1	97 69 51 28 7 8 2	31 9 4 9 62 5 1	0·064 0·017 0·007 0·018 0·032 0·01 0·109 0·001	0·287 0·08 0·032 0·178 0·139 0·043 0·482 0·008	- 121 -
Total	1936 1935 1934 1933	 	5,694,599 5,694,599 5,694,599 5,694,599	1,245,599 1,245,599 1,245,599 1,245,599	159 142	13 13 36 92	909 940 1,092 1,636	675 943 893 1,701	166 103 60 86	4 7 5 37	264 247 389 388	121 162 160 198	0·033 0·036 0·038 0·064	0·149 0·165 0·174 0·295	

T TIO

RECAPITULATION OF ALL THE GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES

		Рори	LATION	100		NUMBI	ER OF NAB	cotics A	DDICTS	3(50); 3(4).	350 10.5	Perce	NTAGE
Town		34 (486) - 34 (497)	1 020 100		Total 1	Number	773,4	(out	In poor of the T	rison otal Nun	nber)	Total Total	f Total Male whose Years
SZDIR W SPECIAL STATE OF SPECIAL STATE O		Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Proportion of Addicts to 7 Population	Proportion of Addicts to Population, w
Governorates		1,887,409	505,382	1,624	114	952	2,338	72 0	1	119	150	0.266	0.998
Lower Egypt		6,501,268	1,359,713	349	8	1,287	3,062	80	_	155	278	0.072	0.346
Upper Egypt		5,694,599	1,245,599	258	13	909	675	166	4	264	121	0.033	
TOTAL) 1935) 1934		14,083,276 14,083,276 14,083,276 14,083,276	3,110,694 3,110,694	2,231 1,927 1,605 1,523	135 103 279 406	4,424 5,287	6,075 10.503 11,552 15,416	966 719 517 588	5 35 56 100	638 611 912 819	1,048	0·082 0·12 0·133 0·168	0·373 0·545 0·602 0·759

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of	f dealers	Greek	British	Italian	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Russian	Persian	Chinese	Yougoslavian	American	Yemenian	Belgian	ortuguese	Roumanian	German	Armenian	Turkish	Bulgarian	Polish	Albanian	Palestinian	Austrian	TOTAL
Big Dealers	1936 1935 1934 1933	 62 56 50 42	19 29 17 9	15 42 27 28	2 21 15 21	14 28 39 26	_ _ _ 3	_ 1 1 1	_ _ _ _	13 6 12 6		_ _ _ _	- 1 1		1 - -	- 1 1 2		_ _ _ 2	- 3 -	$\frac{3}{1}$ $-\frac{2}{2}$		_ _ _ _			129 195 177 143
Big Inter- mediaries	1936 1935 1934 1933	 - 2 1 8	4 1 —	-4 1	$-\frac{2}{6}$	50 20 23 49		-111		2 3 3 —	1 - -					1111			_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _				63 27 27 64
Small Dealers	1936 1935 1934 1933	 _	= =			1357 1617 1040 465		1111		1111	1111	1 1		1111				_ 	_ _ _ _			_ _ _			1,357 1,617 1,040 465
Small Interme- diaries	1936 1935 1934 1933	 	=			375 278 231 117	1111													_ _ _	_				375 278 231 117
Total	1936 1935 1934 1933	 58 51 50	23 30 17 9	19 42 27 29		1796 1943 1333 657	_ _ _ 3	— 1 1 1	_ _ _ 1	15 9 15 6		_ 	- 1 1 -		1 - - -	1 1 2			- 3 3 -	3 1 - 2		_ _ _		_ _ _	1,924 2,117 1,475 789

123 -

Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

		Nur	nber	
Trade	1936	1935	1934	1933
			188	
Unemployed	204	246	247	246
Farmers (Fellaheen)	503	204	249	70
Coffee-shop Workers	215	195	245	194
Street Hawkers	223	205	208	202
Merchants	110	101	52	39
Carters	61	111	92	76
Tailors	44	61	12	8
Land-owners	42	46	58	28
Chauffeurs	15	39	46	17
Clerks	3	5	8	3
Goldsmiths	5	7	10	6
Public Writers	9	11	10	12
Musicians	6	25	6	5
Students		4	3	2
Commission Agents	1	6	6	4
Contractors	1	6	2	6
Actors	2	5	2	3
Policemen	2	2	10	11
Teachers		3	_	
Engineers			1	1
Brokers	2	9	4	6
Doctors		7	4	
Assistant Advocates	2	1	1	1
Other Trades	2,027	1,896	1,916	1,624
TOTAL	3,477	3,195	1,392	2,564

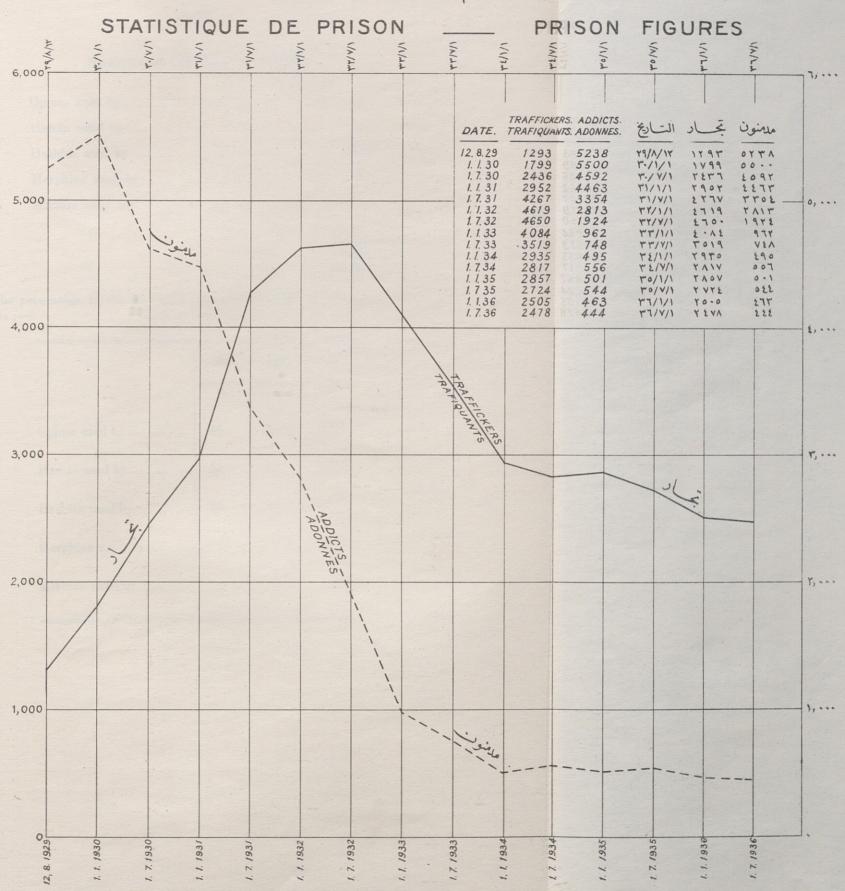
Ages of Addicts and Persons involved in the Trade

Age		Nu	ımber	
Years	1936	1935	1934	1933
		4 39		
6- 10	11	5	4	4
11- 15	40	30	22	21
16- 20	217	249	237	192
21- 25	472	598	577	489
26- 30	873	787	796	769
31- 35	689	624	630	391
36- 40	467	347	332	158
41- 45	301	222	223	142
46- 50	184	123	161	119
51- 55	68	57	62	46
56- 60	49	38	51	42
61- 65	17	10	13	15
66- 70	14	9	10	7
71- 75	4	7	3	2
76- 80	2	=	5	2
81- 85	2	-		-
86- 90	1	-	-	2
91- 95	_	_	_	_
96-100	1	8 8 1		- 50
Age unknown	65	89	93	163
Тотац	3,477	3,195	3,219	2,564

Number of Persons who were in Central Prisons on October 1st, 1936, under Law on Narcotics

				TR	AFFICK EF	ıs	1	Addicts		TOTAL
	Prisons	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	GENERAL TO
Cairo Appeal Appeal Alexandria Tanta Zagazig Damanhour Shebin el-Kom Banha Mansoura Port-Said Giza Camp Beni-Suef Fayoum Minia Asyût Sohag Qena Tura Farm Abu-Zaabal Ca Men's Reforma Juvenile Reform Juvenile Reform Juvenile Reform Girls' Reformation of the company of the com	mp tory, Car matory, (matory (Camp (I	ta)	42 15 17 7 - 2 1 2 7 2 7 2 - 3 4 10 3 -	67 7 130 33 45 38 21 34 64 16 45 9 1 22 106 27 93 1,107 255 8 4 1 27	109 22 147 40 45 40 22 36 71 18 45 12 5 22 116 30 93 1,107 255 8 4 1	20 - 8 4 5 2 - 4 1	46 1 85 17 5 25 2 2 4 3 36 11 15 11 12 7 16 9 6 22 2	66 1 93 21 5 25 2 2 4 3 36 16 7 11 16 8 16 9 6 22 2	175 23 240 61 50 65 24 38 75 21 81 28 12 33 132 38 109 1,116 261 30 6
TOTAL ON	1-10 1	936		115	2,177	2,292	44	328	3 72	2,664
Total on '' '' '' '' '' ''	1- 7-19 1- 4-19: 1- 10-19: 1- 7-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19: 1- 1-19:	36 35 35 35 34 34 34 33 33		112 95 118 240 174 162 140 212 148 122 203 171 109 150	2,366 2,349 2,387 2,480 2,550 2,687 2,717 2,603 2,669 2,532 2,732 3,012 3,410 3,892	2,478 2,444 2,505 2,720 2,724 2,849 2,857 2,815 2,817 2,654 2,935 3,183 3,519 4,042	51 49 96 175 102 123 95 97 129 97 88 117 194 129	393 365 367 397 442 397 406 241 427 261 407 557 554 749	444 414 463 572 544 520 501 438 556 358 495 674 748 878	2,922 2,858 2,968 3,292 3,268 3,369 3,358 3,253 3,373 3,012 3,430 3,857 4,267 4,920

أرقام السجوب



Analysis of 100 Prisoner Addicts

Opium used by	 	 	 	 46
Heroin used by	 	 	 	 39
Hashish used by	 	 	 	 13
Morphine used by	 	 	 	 1
Mixture used by	 	 	 	 1

TOTAL ... 100

The percentage of the above, as compared with the previous years is as follows:—

	1936	1935	1934
	%	%	%
Opium used by	46	39.75	38
Heroin used by	39	33	21.25
Hashish used by	13	24.5	37.5
Morphine used by	1	0.50	0.20
Mixture used by	1	0.75	0.20

TRADES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

Profession	Opium	Heroin	Hashish	Morphine	Mixture	Total
Autobus Guard Actor Baker Butcher Bicycle dealer Builder Blacksmith Broker Carpenter Coffee-shopman Cook Cultivator Contractor Car-driver Confectioner Coppersmith Employee Fruit-seller Farmer Firemen Farrash Grocer Hairdresser Hawkers Haberdashers Ironer Landlord Merchant Moulderer Measurer Poulterer Printer Restaurateur Shoemaker Saddler Servant Tin-smith Taiot	1 2 1 5 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 .	Heroin H	1 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 1 - 2 - 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1			1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 3 3 1 2 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 7 1 2 2 2 1 2 6 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Vegetable-dealer Watchman		1 1	1 - - -		_ _ _ _ _	1 1 2 1
TOTAL	46	39	13	1	1	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	No Previous Convictions One Previous Conviction	Two Previous Convictions Three Previous Convictions	Four Previous Convictions Five Previous Convictions	TOTAL
Opium	27 10	4 4	1	46
Heroin	18 9	6 5	1 -	39
Hashish		P 10 -		13
Morphine	- 1	+ -		1
Mixture	1 -		- 1 -	1
Total	54 24	11 9	1	100

KIND	From 16 to 20	From 21 to 25	From 26 to 30	From 31 to 35	From 36 to 40	From 41 to 45	From 46 to 50	From 51 to 55	From 56 to 60	From 61 to 65	From 71 to 75	Total	
Opium	1	4	13	9	5	5	3	2	1	2	1	46	
Heroin	+	10	12	10	5	2	_	-	-	-	-	39	- 130
Hashish	-	1	2	5	1	2	2	-	_	_	-	13	- 1
Morphine		1	1-	ш	_	0_	_	_		-	-	1	

Mixture

TOTAL 1

AGES OF 100 PRISONER ADDICTS

Kind	Under 1 Year	One Year	1½ Years	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	10 Years	11 Years	13 Years	18 Years	20 Years	25 Years	30 Years	TOTAL
Opium	5	8	-	2	6	3	2	7	2	3		1	2	_	1	2	2	46
Heroin	5	4	1	5	7	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	_	-	_	-	39
Hashish	1	_	1	2	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	13
Morphine	-		_		1		_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-		-	1
Mixture	-	-	-	1	-	_	_	_	+	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	11	12	2	10	14	6	6	8	6	7	4	2	5	1	2	2	2	100

Percentage of Wages spent by 100 Prisoner Addicts (according to their own Statements)

KIND	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	100 %	TOTAL
Seed to the the		10								4							100
Opium	. 9	9	6	4	5	3	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Heroin		-	1	. 1	2	1	6	1	7	2	6	2	2	8	3	3 2	39
Hashish	. 1	2	2	2 2		1	2		1	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Morphine		-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mixture		-	-	-	-	-	-	0 -	0	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
		X						9	3					0	3	3	3 100
TOTAL	10	0 11	1 5	9	7	7	5 1	4	2 1	3	3	6	2	2	9	9	3 100

Kind	1/40 Grm.	1/8 Grm.	1/6 Grm.	1/5 Grm.	1/4 Grm.	1/3 Grm.	1/2 Grm.	3/4 Grm.	1 Grm.	1 /2Gr ms.	2 Grms.	3 Grms.	Total
Opium	16	7	1 2	3 2	11	3		_ 2	2	1 —	-		46 39
Hashish	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	13
Morphine	1	-	-	-		-	_	-		-	-	-1	1
Mixture	1		-	-	_	-	-	_		-	_	_	1
TOTAL	33	13	4	5	23	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	100

138 -

CHAPTER XIII.

Judgments by Native and Consular Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES.—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW.—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS.—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30,1936, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

			Num	ber of C	ases	
	Sentences	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
	国际的					
•						
	months' imprisonment	8	13	4	12	42
0	months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	410	979	200	599	1 907
7	months' imprisonment	418	373	399	533	1,367
	months' imprisonment and fines varying					1
	from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40		_			_
8	months' imprisonment	1	_	_	_	2
8	months' imprisonment and fines varying					
0	from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	19	8	10	14	36
9	months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	0.4	70		10	0.
10	months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	24	12	7	18	37
1	year's imprisonment	13	13	2	2 17	2 40
1	year's imprisonment and fines varying	10	10	2	1,	40
	from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	657	635	734	996	1,686
14	months' imprisonment	-	_		_	1
18	months' imprisonment	7	2	1	1	13
18	months' imprisonment and fines varying					
9	from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	116	81	102	179	170
9	years' imprisonment years' imprisonment and fines varying	10	10	2	4	3
-	from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	329	269	348	377	659
		049	209	940	311	652
	Carried forward					
					- T	

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.)

		Nur	nber of C	ases	
Sentences	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
TO 1 THE HELD CONT.					
Brought forward					
2½ years' imprisonment	3	_	_	-	_
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	42	31	26	5	8
3 years' imprisonment 3 years' imprisonment and fines varying	-	_		2	2
from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 3½ years imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	147	142	124	148	190
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	34	22	17	10	31
4½ years' imprisonment and a fine of	94	44		10	91
L.E. 600 5 years' imprisonment		_	_ 1	_	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	18	28	24	19	88
6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1200	1				
Total of Persons Convicted	1,853	1,639	1,801	2,337	4,372
Filed finally for no crime Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	400 44	358 63	326 169	291 49	550 19
Filed temporarily accused being unknown	-	_	_	_	79
Filed finally for being untrue Juvenile judgments					57 20
Acquitted	464	428	377	573	883
TOTAL	908	849	872	913	1,608
GRAND TOTAL	2,761	2,488	2,673	3,250	5,980
GRAND TOTAL	4,701	2,400	2,015	0,200	0,000

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

See See Land See See		Cairo			Alexandria	a.
Sentences	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
		Section 1	Equate			
6 months' imprisonment		_			5	1
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to 600	74	61	173	100	122	169
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	7	7	10	1	1	8
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	11	9	16	1	2	14
1 year's imprisonment	-	2	-	150	5	215
varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 18 months' imprisonment and fines	87	132	239	153	269	219
varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	58	32	36	16	42	27
2 years' imprisonment 2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	94	109	97	118	116	55
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	29	20	18	_	2	15
3 years' imprisonment 3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 3½ years' imprisonment and a fine of	76	68	25	52	36	26
L.E. 500	1	-			_	_
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	20	11	9	2	6	7
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	_	2	10	4	19	17
Total of persons convicted	457	453	633	447	625	555
Filed finally for no crime Filed temporarily for insufficiency of	141	155	155	132	176	223
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	8 115	7 121	8 93	16 101	16 197	85 105
TOTAL,	264	283	256	249	389	413
GRAND TOTAL	721	736	889	696	1,014	968

LIST SHOWING:

- (I) Number of Accused Persons.
- (2) Trades of Accused Persons.
- (3) Number of Convictions.
- (4) Nature of Crimes.
- (5) Sentences passed against the Convicted Persons.

LIST

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of (4) Nature of Crimes. (5) Sentences

During the period from

TRADE	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	l year's imprisonment	I year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Plasterer Sorter Door-keeper Bumboatman Farrier Riveter Butcher-boy Fitter Bulgha-maker Bootblack Sailor Grocer Builder Hawker Medical attendant Dragoman Grave digger Merchant Tailor Leather dealer Camel driver Gardener Shoemaker					6A 2B — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —				- IA - IA - IB IA IB IA IB IA IB IA IB - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I

SHO Acc

Pas Dece

2 years' imprisonment

SHOWING

Accused Persons. (3) Number of Convictions. Passed Against the Convicted Persons.

December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	3½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	6 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no crime	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	Аодиттвр	TOTAL
	2B						- 1A - 1B - 1A - 1A - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		- 1A - 4A 1A 1B - 4B - 3A 1B 4A - 3A 3B 9A 4B - 3A - 3A - 3A - 3A - 3A - 3A - 3B 9A 4B - 3A - 3			\begin{cases} 31 \\ 16 \\ 234 \\ 3 \\ 23 \\ 120 \\ 44 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \end{cases}

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of (4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the Period from

TRADES	enter interplentation better	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	l year's imprisonment	I year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500
Butcher Peas seller Confectioner Blacksmith Barber Silk Maker Mat maker Servant Haberdasher Tent maker Night Watchmna Timber seller Doctor Vegetable seller Unemployed Baker Tobacconist Grinder Auctioneer Auctioneer Scavenger Scavenger Sais Water carrier	an		8A 3B 3B 3A 1B 2A 1B 5A 2B 1A 1A 1A 1A 1B 3A 2B 27A 13B 5A 2B		1A	1A		11A 5B — 3A 5B 8A 2B 11A 1B — 2A 2A — 1A 1B — 7A 8B 45A 17B 5A 8B 1A 2B — 1B — 1B — 1B		

SHO

Accu PASSE

Decen

2 years' imprisonment

SHOWING

Accused Persons. (3) Number of Convictions, passed against the Convicted Persons.

December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936

Decom	,,,											
2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	24 years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to	3 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	6 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no crime	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	Асфигтер	TOTAL
	4A 1B 1B 3A - 4B - 3A 2B - - - - 4A 1B - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1A — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	- IA IB 2A IB	2A 3B	1A		1A	5A 3B 2A 2B 4A 1B - 2B 3A 1B 1B - 3A 1B 1B - 3A 1B 1A - 1A - 1B 1A	1A 1B - 1A 1B - 1A 1A 1B - 1A 1A - 1A -	5A 2B 	\ 58 1 \{ 21 \{ 24 \{ 37 \

LIST

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of

(4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the Period from

					D	uring in	e i eru	ou from	Dec	cemo
TRADES	6 months' imprisonment 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to	L.E. 600 8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	l year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	
Moulderer Waiter Saddler Watchmaker Driver Broker Tinsmith Fisherman Porter Beggar Sheikh Balad Chief Night Guardman Labourer Landlord Goldsmith Dyer Officer Seller of stuffed cooked beans Tarboush-maker Brick-maker Cook Kneader	\ \ - \ \ \ - \ \ \ \ - \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B — B —		2A 1B	1B		1B	1A - 1A 3A		

HOWIN

ACCUSED A

December

2 years' imprisonment and

HOWING

ACCUSED PERSONS. (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.
PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS.

wember 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	24 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	3 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	6 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insuffi- ciency of proofs	Acquirted	TOTAL
	1A — 1B — 1A — 3A 4B 4A 2B 1A — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					1A			1A 3A 2A 2A 1B	- IB - IA		\

SHO

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS. (2) TRADES OF (4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the Period from

Trades	6 months' imprisonment 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment 8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L. E. 20 to L.E. 500	
Soldier	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		5A 4A 2B —	-1A -4A -4A -1 -1A -2A -8A -3B -2A -1B -3A -3A -1A -4A -5A -1A -3B -140A -27B41A	3A		
Public-writer				13B 3A 1B	_	2B - -	

Accus

PASSEI

Decemb

2 years' imprisonment

SHOWING

Accused Persons: (3) Number of Convictions: passed against the Convicted Persons.

December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	3 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1.000	6 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquired	TOTAL
1A			1A - 2A 1B - 1A - 6A 2B - 1A 1A	1B — 2B — 2A — 5A 2B — 1A 1A — 4A — 20A 7B — 9A 3B — — —				111111111111111111111111111111111111111			2A 1A 1B 1A 1B 1A 3A 6A 6B — — 2A 3B — — 2A 3B — — 1A 3A 1B 41A 11B — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	\ \begin{aligned} \{ 5 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 71 \\ 3 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 28 \\ 586 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 240 \\ \{ 14 \end{aligned}

LIST

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PASSED

Decemb

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of (4) NATURE OF CRIMES. (5) SENTENCES

During the period from

Trades	although thingly for the engine	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L,E. 10 to L,E. 600	.8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	I year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment
Chair repairer Meat-roaster Ticket-collecter Electrician Lamp-mender Cereals-measurer Milk-seller Prostitutes Sifter Supervisor Sieve-maker Boat-man Boot-black Musician Contractor Printer Upholsterer Ironer Floor-maker Marble-dealer Employee Actor Detective Mechanic			1A 1A 1B 2A 1B 1A	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		I RELIGIOUS ESTA LISTA DE LES ESTA DE LES ESTA DE LA COMPANIONE DE LA COMP	IA	1B			

SHOWING

Accused Persons. (3) Number of Convictions.
Passed Against the Convicted Persons.

December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	3 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	6 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no orime	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
	-1A2A -1B1A1A1A			1A — IB — IB — 2B — 2A 3B — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —					1A		1A	3 1 1 1 1 3 (13 (13 (13 (13 (13 (

LIST

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of

(4) NATURE OF CRIMES: (5) SENTENCES

During the period from

	aent	t and E. 10	ent	t and	and 30	nt	and 10	ent	t and	t
Trade	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment	8 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E. to L.E. 200	I year's imprisonment	l year's imprisonment and fines vaying from L.E. IC to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment fines varying from L.E.	2 years' imprisonment
White-washer Copperman Painter Carpenter Lawyer's clerk Sub-chief night watchman Company's Agent		3A - 2A - 4A - -	11111111				4A 2B — 2A 8B 5A 2B — — 1A	111111111	1A - 1A	1.1 1.1.1.1.1
Тотац	8	418	1	19	24	13	657	3	116	10

A=Possession of narcotic drugs B=Traffickers										
MESSES ENGLISHED	1936	1935	1934							
Number of accused persons, viz.:—				Numb						
Accused of possession Accused of trafficking	2,010 751	1,627 796	1,982 570	Poss Trai						
Accused of addiction Accused of cultivation		65	116 5	Add						
TOTAL	2,761	2,488	2,673							

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Accused Persons, (3) Number of Convictions. Passed Against the Convicted Persons.

December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936.

2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	3 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	6 years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 1,200	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	3A 3B - 4A 3B 8A 2B 1A			2A 3B — 3A 1B 3A 2B —		1A —			9A — 13A 4B 7A 1B 1A		1A 3B 1A 3A 3B 5A 3B -	$ \begin{cases} 35 \\ 1 \\ 47 \\ 43 \\ 2 \end{cases} $ 1
10	329	3	42	147	6	34	18	1	400	44	464	2,761

0	
C=Addicts	D=Cultivation.
-Auditus	D=Umuvation.

rs

A	1936	1935	1934
Number of convictions:—			
Possession of narcotic drugs Traffickers Addicts Cultivation Total	1,315 538 — — — — 1,853	1,119 488 32 — 1,639	1,359 372 65 5

(1) Number of Accused Persons. (2) Trades of Accused Persons. (3) Number of Convictions. (4) Nature of Crimes. (5) Sentences passed against the Convicted Persons by the Frontiers Administration Tribunals.

during the period from December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	l year's imprisonment	hes varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.B. 20 to L.B. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to	4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	Filed finally for no orime	Filed temporarily for insuffi- ciency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
Camel-driver	-	_	_	_	_	_	L			1_1	_	_	golas Tana		R ALCOHOL		_	1 A	1
Labourer	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	1 A		_	_	_	_	_			1
Cook	_	_	_	-	-		_	_	_	1 A	_	2 A	B_765	_	_	_	_	-	3
Farmer	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	2 A	6	_	_	_	_	_		1 A	3
Carpenter	_	-,	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	1 A	_	-	— Ass	_		_	_	_	1
TOTAL	_	-	-					-1		5		. 2	100 (a)					2	9

N.B.—(A) Possession of narcotic drugs

Number of Accused Persons is as Follows:-

1936 1935 1934

20 7

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases							
Sentences	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932			
		61.2		The state of the s				
				1001				
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600			_	_	1			
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200		2	7	1	12			
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200		-	1	_	1			
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400	5	6	17	9	8			
2½ years' imprisonment and fine of L.E. 100	-	-	-	_	1			
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600 4 years' imprisonment and fines vary-	2	15	34	13	20			
ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500 4½ years' imprisonment and fine of	-	1	1	1	9			
L.E. 600 5 years' imprisonment and fines vary-	_		1	-				
ing from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000 8 years' imprisonment and fine of	43300	-	6		5			
L.E. 500 9 years' imprisonment and fine of	-		-		1			
L.E. 500 10 years' imprisonment and fine of	#01E	_	_		1			
L.E. 500 Penal servitude for life and fine of		_	_		1			
L.E. 500		_						
TOTAL	7	24	67	24	61			
Acquitted	2	5	6	3	8			
GRAND TOTAL	9	29	73	27	69			

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons:—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1936	1,860	910		2,770
1935	1,663	854	_	2,517
1934	1,868	878		2,746
1933	2,361	916	_	3,277
1932	4,433	1,596	20	6,049

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against was as follows:—

Years	Persons	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1936	2,202	394	2.596
1935	2,481	422	2,903
1934	2,360	497	2,857
1933	2,835	642	3,477
1932	5,163	968	6,131

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows:—

AUTHORITY	The last	I	Fines impos	ed	
3 3 4 4 4 3 4	1936 L.E.	1935 L.E.	1934	1933 L.E.	1932 L.E.
Native Tribunals	000	533,550 554 3,450	498,880 7,244 11,900	599.095 654 3,03 0	858,110 15,358 21,480
TOTAL	503,623	537,554	518,024	602,779	894,948

Judgments passed by the Consular Courts

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935,

											1000
Consul	ATE	Number of Cases	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 40 (without imprisonment) were inflicted	Sentences of under I month's imprisonment	Cases where fines of 320 mills, were inflicted with imprisonment of under one month	Sentences of 1 to 6 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Cases where fines of 260 mills, to L.E. 146.250 mills, were inflicted with over 6 to 12 months' imprisonment	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years, imprisonment	
British	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932	4 8 1 3 19		_ _ _ _ 1		$-rac{3}{6} \\ -rac{2}{16}$	2(4) - 1(2) 9(1)	1 1 1 1 2	1 (⁶) 1 (⁵) 1 (³)	- 1 - -	
French	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932	10 5 9 8 8				7 4 8 4 5		1 1 1 4 3	3 (7)	2 	
German	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932					- 1 -		1 1 1		11111	
Greek	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932	32 22 20 30 73		11111		17 10 7 12 36	16(19) 10(16) 6(15) 9(12) 12(9)	4 5 9 11 34	4 (¹⁷) 4 (¹⁷) 8 (⁹) 10 (¹³) 20 (¹⁰)	10 6 4 7 3	
Italian	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932	10 16 20 23 29		11111		1 1 - 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 (^{34}) \\ 1 (^{30}) \\ - \\ 6 (^{22}) \end{array} $	7 5 14 18 12	7 (30) 5 (31) 14 (28) 18 (16) 11 (23)	1 8 6 4 8	
Rouma- nian	1936 1935 1934 1933 1932	_ _ 1 _ 3		_ _ _ _		_ _ _ _ 3				11111	

TO

Cases where fines of 260 mills, to L.E. 146'250 mills

to November 30, 1936, as compared with Previous Years

1									
	Cases where fines of 260 mills, to L.E. 146°250 mills, were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment	Sentences of over 2 years to 4 years, imprisonment	Cases where fines of L.E. 2-600 mills, to L.E. 21-200 mills, were inflicted with over 2 to 4 years' inprisonment	A The state of the	THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF	REMARK	cs	To the same of	
	1 (3)		1(21) 1(18)	(1) (2) (3) (4) (6) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38)	Fro L.E. 14 19 146 19 48 97 7 40	625 500 250 500 750 500 890 — 260 520 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 600 60	L.E. 19 19 146 97 48 97 7 40 5 7 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Fo Mills. 500 500 250 500 250 500 890 —— 200 800 600 260 900 —— 600 390 520 200 600 200 600 900 600 900 600 900 600 900 600 900 800 800 850 320	

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION AS COMPARED WITH THE

	CA	IRO		LEX-	Por	T SAÏI	G _H	ARBIA	SH	ARKIA	DAF	CAHLIA	
NATIONALITIES	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	
British French Greek Italian Chinese Total Total shown in 1935 Report , , , 1934 , , , , 1933 , , , , 1932 , , , , 1931 ,	1 1 3 - 5 4 8 24 15	1 - 1 - 2 6 3 6 17 9	1 1 6 3(2) — 11 45 25 27 69 37	1 1 - 3 - 5 19 15 20 64 36	- - 1 - 7 8 5 11 3 4 10	- 1 - 7 8 3 11 3 5	1 2 1 1 10 24				- 1 1 - 2 - 1 5		
,, 1930 ,, ,, 1929 ,,	37 10	30 4	94 24	76 7	4 6	3 4	10 12	7	2 4	3 2	15 10	10 8	
GRAND TOTAL I	108	77	332	242	51	45	61	36	9	8	34	27	

¹⁾ Dead

In addition to the above the under-mentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

				GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	SYRIAN
Shown	in	1935	Report	 8	3	2			7
"	"	1936	,,	 3(1)	1	3	_	1	i
,,	,,	1934	,,	 9(1)	_	7	1		
"	"	1933	,,	 5	4	7		1	
"	"	1932	,,	 9	_	3	2	î	_
"	"	1931	,,	 3	4	6			1
"	,,	1930	"	 9	16	2	1	2	4
"	"	1929	,,	 _	-	-			100
	G	RAND	TOTAL	 46	28	30	3	5	13

⁽¹⁾ Includes 1 local subject.

HAS PREV

Applied for

been

Youg

⁽²⁾ Includes 1 prevented from return to Egypt.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936, PREVIOUS PERIODS

MEN	UFIA	MIN	IIA	Ass	IUT	QALI	UBIA	Su	E Z	Венн	IRA	To	FAL
Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
	11111			11111		11111	11111	- 1 - -	- 1 - -	11111	11111	2 4 12 3 7	2 2 4 3 7
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	28	18
	- - 1 - -	1 - - 1 1 1	1 - - - 1 1	- - 1 - 4	- - 1 - 1	- - - 1		1 3 3 1	1 3 3 - 1	- 1 - - -	1111111	59 46 42 111 95 169 69	31 34 33 97 75 129 33
3	1	4	3	5	2	1		9	9	2	=	619	450

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt:-

Yougoslavian	BRITISH	TURKISH	Polish	ARMENIAN	GERMAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
					2		26
	3	4		_			12
		1		1	1	-	19
-		-	-		_	-	17 20
5 一 5	2	1				1	16
1	2		_	_	-	_	37
		_					
1	7	7	1	2	3	1	147
						Car Asia Car	

CHAPTER XIV Social Effects of Addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS.—DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review 2 judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drug Traffic have been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts:—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.		1	23	12	50
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.	2	1	2	20	28
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.		1	7	7	19
Total	2	3	32	39	97

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

Materials	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Datoura Opium Morphine Cocaine and heroin Manzoul Other drugs			- 2 1 - - 1 - 4	- - 3 - - 8 - 11	 2 5 5 1 11 24

General Remark.—This statement does not pretend to show the entire number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

CHAPTER XV

Cost of Narcotics in Certain Balkan Countries

The price demanded for the best quality hashish in Istanbul is now 40-50 Turkish pounds per oke (£ 7-£ 8, at the rate of 6 ½ Turkish pounds to a sterling) and the same is sold in Greece for 11,000-12,000 Drachmas per oke (£ 20-£ 21/10, at the rate of 560 Drachmas to a sterling). The cost of transport from Turkey to Greece is about 3,000 Drachmas (£ 5·10·0).

The cost of the Bulgarian hashish in Varna is 1200–1500 Bulgarian levas (£ 2·15·0–£ 3·10·0, at the rate of 420 levas to a sterling) and is sold in Athens for 4000–5009 Drachmas per oke (£ 7·10·0–£ 9·0·0).

The cost of transport from Varna to Greece is about 2000 Drachmas per oke (£ 3·15·0).

The cost of the Albanian hashish in Albania is about 2000–3000 Drachmas per oke (£ 3·15·0-£ 5·10·0) and is sold in Greece for 10,000–11,000 Drachmas per oke (£ 18·5·0.-£ 21·10·0). The transport being about 1,500–2,000 Drachmas per oke (£ 2·15·0.-£ 3·15·0).

Serbian hashish is very scarce

Heroin.—The price asked for good quality heroin in Greece is 68,000-70,000 Drachmas a kilo (£ 123·10·0-£ 127).

Locally manufactured heroin in Greece has been sold for 60,000 to 62,000 Drachmas per kilo (£ 109-£ 112·10·0).

Black "Base" sold in Turkey for 140-150 Turkish pounds (£ 22·10·0-£ 24) is sold in Greece for 20,000 Drachmas per kilo (£ 36·10·0).

In Turkey the price asked for heroin is about 500 Turkish pounds per kilo (£ 80).

CHAPTER XVI Recidivism

STATISTICS AND CONTROL

The following statement shows the number of:-

- (a) Traffickers and addicts convicted and imprisoned during the years 1929 to 1936.
 - (b) Their antecedents.
- (c) Traffickers and addicts released from prison during the same years.
 - (d) Their antecedents.
- (e) Foreign subjects convicted and released with their nationalities and antecedents during the years 1929–1936. They are all traffickers on a large scale.

Local Subjects

LOCAL

			TI	RAFFI	CKERS								A	DD
	Imp	risoned	l		Released					Imprisoned				
Without	Wi	th An	tecede	nts	With Antecedents				Without	Without			nts	
dents	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	dents	1	2	3	4
420	33	1	_	_	344	24	_	_	-	1206	56	3	-	1
424	65	2	1	_	173	5	1	_	-	833	48	4	2	-
773	45	6	3	2	1,057	67	19	7	3	885	29	4	3	1
805	38	11	6	-	593	58	17	7	4	1,016	26	7	_	1
1,442	66	21	8	2	2,234	68	18	2	6	1,520	56	5	1	2
2,727	101	28	10	6	2,342	57	13	5	2	2,258	62	10	3	2
2,434	62	14	9	7	1,644	35	12	3	1	2,798	49	21	2	3
2,175	42	12	3	_	442	8	1	1	_	3,230	47	10	4	-
11,200	452	95	40	17	8,829	322	81	25	16	13,746	373	64	15	10
	420 424 773 805 1,442 2,727 2,434 2,175	Without antecedents 1 420 33 424 65 773 45 805 38 1,442 66 2,727 101 2,434 62 2,175 42	Without antecedents With Antecedents 420 33 1 424 65 2 773 45 6 805 38 11 1,442 66 21 2,727 101 28 2,434 62 14 2,175 42 12	Imprisoned Without antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 420 33 1 — 424 65 2 1 773 45 6 3 805 38 11 6 1,442 66 21 8 2,727 101 28 10 2,434 62 14 9 2,175 42 12 3	Imprisoned Without antecedents dents 1 2 3 4 420 33 1 — — 424 65 2 1 — 773 45 6 3 2 805 38 11 6 — 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,434 62 14 9 7 2,175 42 12 3 —	Without antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 420 33 1 — — 344 424 65 2 1 — 173 773 45 6 3 2 1,057 805 38 11 6 — 593 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,234 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,342 2,434 62 14 9 7 1,644 2,175 42 12 3 — 442	Imprisoned Reference of the contents With Antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 2 420 33 1 344 24 424 65 2 1 173 5 773 45 6 3 2 1,057 67 805 38 11 6 593 58 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,234 68 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,342 57 2,434 62 14 9 7 1,644 35 2,175 42 12 3 442 8	Imprisoned Released With Antecedents With Antecedents a with Antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 420 33 1 — — 344 24 — 424 65 2 1 — 173 5 1 773 45 6 3 2 1,057 67 19 805 38 11 6 — 593 58 17 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,234 68 18 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,342 57 13 2,434 62 14 9 7 1,644 35 12 2,175 42 12 3 — 442 8 1	Imprisoned Released With out antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 420 33 1 — 344 24 — — 424 65 2 1 — 173 5 1 — 773 45 6 3 2 1,057 67 19 7 805 38 11 6 — 593 58 17 7 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,234 68 18 2 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,342 57 13 5 2,434 62 14 9 7 1,644 35 12 3 2,175 42 12 3 — 442 8 1 1	Imprisoned Released With Antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 420 33 1 — 344 24 — — 442 65 2 1 — 173 5 1 — 442 773 45 6 3 2 1,057 67 19 7 3 805 38 11 6 — 593 58 17 7 4 1,442 66 21 8 2 2,234 68 18 2 6 2,727 101 28 10 6 2,342 57 13 5 2 2,434 62 14 9 7 1,644 35 12 3 1 2,175 42 12 3 — 442 8 1 1 —	Mithout antecedents With Antecedents With Antecedents Without antecedents 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 1206	Mithout antecedents	Timprisoned Released Timprisoned With Antecedents With Antecedents With Antecedents With Antecedents With Antecedents 1 2 3 4 5 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 5	Timprisoned Released Timprisoned With Antecedents With Antecedents Timprisoned T

The total number of persons imprisoned in 1936 as shown in this list is 1800. 53 other cases are not The total number of persons imprisoned since the formation of the Bureau, i.e. in 8 years as shown in this

inclu list i

11

SUBJECTS

ICTS								TRAF	FICK	ERS AND	ADDIC	TS	To the second		
	Re	leased				Imp	risone	d		11	F	Relea	sed		
7	Vith A	nteced	lents		Without	Wi	th Ant	eceder	nts	12.00	With	Ant	ecede	ents	
1	2	3	4	5	antece- dents	1	2	3	4	1	2	7	3	4	5
712	27	3			3	60	14	2	1	2	31	dr.	5		
269	11	1		_	1	85	9	_		1	5	50	2	_	_
834	33	2	2	1	13	19	7	4		18	22	20	4	2	_
1,170	49	7	3	1	20	16	2	_		27	36		5	130	1
1,968	46	8	1	1	26	29	10	2	3	28	30	SA PRO	5	2	4
2,475	54	12	3	1	177	49	5	2	2	44	15		3	2	4
2,742	39	15	3	3	253	26	2	3	4	73	10	2-0	3	2	1
1,713	20	4			161	14	7	3	3	23	1	20	2	1	100
11,883	279	52	12	6	654	298	56	16	13	216	150	10	29	9	10

included as the sentences concerning them were given in default. list is 27,049.

	Residents in			IMPRI	SONEL	,	50	10 m 10 m	FINE	S ONLY		1	1	R	ELEASI	ED	1
NATIONALITY	Egypt accord- ing to 1927	years	Without antece-	W	ith an	tecede	nts	Without	W	ith an	tecede	nts		With	antece	dents	
	census		dents	1	2	3	4	antece- dents	1	2	3	4	1	2	- 3	4	5
								F4 69	23	165			10				
British	34,169 {	1936 1929-1935	2 86	2 3	Hal	-	9-	E	1	90_	=	-	3 83	1 3		P.I.	_
French	24,332 {	1936 1929–1935	9 96	2	_ 1	-	_		_ 1		Ξ	=	8 96	2	_ 1	=	=
German	1,416 {	1936 1929–1935	4	=			Co	1	-	_	<u>-</u>		2 2		_		=
Greek	76,264 {	1936 1929–1935	28 299	3 45	1 12		184		62	=			16 285	1 40	_ 11	$-{2}$	_
Italian	52,462 {	1936 19 2 9–1935	10 155	-6	Ξ			2		<u> </u>	_		14 140	4		_	
Roumanian	1,168 {	1936 1929–1935				Ξ	-				=		_ 5		=	=	_
TOTAL	189,811 {	1936 1929–1935	49 645	6 56	1 13		=		_ 	°			43 611	2 49			=
GENERAL TOTAL	189,811	1929–1936	694	62	14	2		7	1	98			654	51	12	2	al-

From the preceding statement it appears that:-

A.—Traffickers:

(1) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities convicted and imprisoned during the last seven years was 12,576:

11,894 of these were without antecedents for trafficking.

514 with one antecedent.

109 ,, two antecedents.

42 ,, three

17 ,, four ,

(2) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities released from prison was 9,992:

9,483 of them with one antecedent.

373 with two antecedents.

93 ,, three

27 ,, four

16 ,, five ,

Percentage of recidivism: 5.4 per cent.

B.—Addicts:

(1) The total number of addicts convicted and imprisoned during the last seven years was 14,208:

13,746 of these were without antecedents for addiction.

373 with one antecedent.

64 , two antecedents.

15 , three

10 ,, four

(2) The addicts who have been released number 12,232. They have the following previous convictions:

11,883 released for first time.

279 , second time.

52 ,, ,, third

12 ,, ,, fourth ,

6 ,, ,, fifth ...

Percentage of recidivism: 2.9 per cent.

C.—Comparison of Recidivism:

Recidivism amongst traffickers was greater than recidivism amongst addicts. The following figures are of interest:

				Tra	affickers	Addicts				
Withou One an Two Three Four		ecedents nt	 	514 109 42 17	11,894	373 64 15 10	13,746			
		TOTAL	 	682	11,894 682	462	13,746 462			
	GRA	ND TOTAL	 	es keo	12,576	lo 384 d	14,208			

D.—A Third Category:

(1) Besides persons convicted for "Trafficking" or "Possession" there is a third category convicted for "Trafficking and Possession."

They number 1037 and their antecedents are as follows:

654 without antecedents for Trafficking and Possession. 298 with one antecedent.

56 , two antecedents.

16 ., three

13 ,, four

(2) The persons released after completing their term of imprisonment for "Trafficking and Possession" number 414 and their antecedents were as follows:

216 released for the first time.

150 ,, second time.

29 ,, third

9 ,, ,, fourth ,,

10 ,, ,, fifth ,,

Percentage of recidivism: 91.7 per cent.

In the Report for 1935, I stated:

Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision, as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.

It is too early to show any results, but it is hoped that figures

of interest may be forthcoming in next year's report.

The following figures can now be given:

During the period from April 1, 1936, to November 30, 1936, unofficial supervision was exercised on 1,025 persons released during the said period with the following result:

700 Persons repented and took up honest means of living.

118 Returned to trafficking.

89 Returned to addiction.

118 Absentees.

1,025 TOTAL.

It will thus be seen that out of the total number released 68 per cent have found honest means of living, 11.5 per cent have returned to trafficking, 9 per cent returned to addiction and 11.5 per cent absentees.

CHAPTER XVII

Speech by, A/Director, C.N.I.B., at Geneva in May 1936

MR. CHAIRMAN,

In past years it has been the custom, thanks to the forbearance of this Committee, for the representative of Egypt to review the work of that country's Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau during the previous twelve months and to sum up the existing situation as regards drug traffic and addiction.

The very recent distribution to the members of this Committee of the Bureau's Annual Report for 1935 relieves me of the necessity of going into details or, indeed, of addressing you at any great length.

Gentlemen, the Annual Report which is now in your hands contains no sensations. The days of wardrobe-trunks and weighing-machines, factories and shipments by the ton are, let us hope, gone for ever as far as Europe is concerned.

We can, however, look back, I believe, upon a year no less busy than former years in point of sustained effort and preventive work.

I would particularly call your attention to the report of the trial and conviction of certain doctors for abuse of professional privilege.

The alarming extent to which this scandal had spread in Egypt was only realized when the full details began to emerge after some months of patient and exhaustive investigation of thousands of medical prescriptions seized in a large number of pharmacies in Cairo, Alexandria and some of the larger provincial towns.

The moral to be drawn from this story is, I think, one with which Governments and Administrations are growing more and more familiar. It is this: the more you deny to the drug addict illicit sources of supply, the more will he be driven to resort to legitimate sources in the hopes of discovering some leakage or frailty of structure which will provide his needs. There are black sheep in every profession and it is no disparagement of the profession of medicine to say that all anti-narcotics organisations today are aware of this tendency and are opening an ever wider eye to its possibilities.

That the Government of Egypt is now fully alive to the situation may be gathered from the information given on pp. 39-40 as regards special amendments to the Law on Narcotics which are now under consideration by the Law officers of the Crown.

The new system of keeping a record of recidivism in respect of addiction and trafficking which is mentioned on p. 145 of the Report deserves, I think, some attention.

Some two years ago the imminent release of important traffickers sentenced to terms of 3 and 4 years' imprisonment in 1930 and 1931 made it imperative that some means should be adopted of keeping track of drug traffickers and addicts after their release from prison. We thought that the mere fact of putting them in prison and releasing them after a certain term of years did not entirely dispose of them. We thought we ought to know a good deal more about them after their release.

How many of them managed to pick up to the threads of civil existence again? How many of them fell by the way? How long was it before they found themselves in prison again for the old offence? We believe we are in a better position to answer those questions today. Certainly as regards traffickers—not so certainly as regards addicts. But it is hoped that it will not be long now before the Government of Egypt will have time to devote to the question of addiction and its cure and that we shall soon see some institution similar to that of Lexington in the U.S.A. performing its proper and much needed functions in Egypt.

On page 93 of the Report in the second table it will be noted that the use of heroin was admitted by 132 out of 400 prisoners convicted for possession of drugs during 1935. This gives a percentage of 33 as opposed to 21.25 in 1934 and 22.75 in 1933. This increase shows that heroin has not yet been entirely banished from the country, but if you will refer to the analysis of eleven samples of drugs purchased in various towns of Egypt in January 1936 you will observe the remarkable fact that five samples contained no heroin at all and four contained less than 3 per cent of the drug.

It is therefore perhaps permissible to deduce that the 132 prisoners referred to could not have been very hardened addicts.

I must not allow this occasion to pass without remarking that when we look back over the years and compare the drug situation in Egypt today with what it was in 1930 we need not ascribe to Egypt any boastful intentions if she firmly declines to associate herself with the opinion to which so much publicity has recently been given, viz. that the present methods of fighting the drug traffic have completely broken down.

For herself Egypt cannot admit this and bases her refusal to

admit it on facts.

But it is not to be supposed by this that we in Egypt who are charged with defending the country against drug poisoning are folding our hands and complacently sitting back to admire ourselves.

We are fully alive to the dangers that still beset us. The anxious eyes we used to keep on the western world are no less anxious today because they are turned in the opposite direction.

One final word.

The publication and distribution of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau's Report for 1935 has, I regret to say, been unusually delayed this year and an apology is due to the Committee on this score. But I feel sure that it will be understood that the delay was unavoidable and that I may count upon the consideration and indulgence of members of this Committee when I refer to the sad loss which the Egyptian nation has recently suffered in the death of its monarch, H.M. King Fouad I.

The very deep concern which his late Majesty felt at the spread of the drug habit which manifested itself to such an alarming extent a few years ago was expressed by him in more ways and on more occasions than is generally known. To Russell Pasha and myself when the privilege of an audience was accorded, King Fouad always spoke of the drug situation and never failed to inquire as to the progress made by our Bureau. His death deprives us of a source of encouragement which was demonstrated not only by the interest he evinced in the activities of our Bureau but by the numerous tokens of royal recognition which he conferred on its functionaries.

I believe it may safely be said that, as regards the drug question, it is a happier situation that confronts Egypt's new monarch, H.M. King Farouk, and, on behalf of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, I may perhaps be permitted to take this opportunity of expressing to this representative gathering of delegates from the four quarters of the globe, our respectful wishes for His Majesty's long life.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Future

The Bureau is now entering upon a new phase as a department

of an independent Egypt Government.

It can be taken for granted that future Egyptian Governments will be just as determined as their predecessors to prevent the return to the country of mass drug addiction.

There are, however, two important matters of policy which need

to be decided upon now.

The first is to decide that mere suppression of drugs in a drug addicted country is not sufficient in itself and that search must be made for the cause of the desire for drugs and how that cause may be eliminated.

The Director would like to put forward a theory that has been gradually forming in his mind but of which he does not claim the monopoly and ask the Medical and Sanitary authorities of the country

to study it.

Thirty-five years ago drug addiction, as we talk of it today, was unknown in Egypt: there was a certain amount of excessive hashish smoking in the slums of the cities and larger towns but the fellahin of the villages with few exceptions lived normal healthy lives and worked their twelve hours a day without the need of hashish or any other stimulant.

What has happened to the fellahin of Egypt that has driven them first of all to hashish, then to heroin and now to opium and black tea when the surrounding countries of the Sudan, Palestine and Syria which incidentally produced hashish have remained free

of drug addiction?

The suggestion for discussion is that the basic cause is the great increase in the country during the last few years of the intestinal parasitic diseases of bilharzia and ankylostoma with their baneful reduction of physical and therefore sexual energy.

Is it not reasonable to suggest that the desire for drugs has arisen and increased in the country as a result of a search for a stimu-

lant to counter this reduction of energy?

If this theory is accepted it is only necessary to complete the circle by restating what is now accepted as proved by the Public Health authorities and other research students of the country *.

Thirty years ago much of Middle and practically the whole of Upper Egypt was under basin irrigation which meant that for

^{*} Refer Dr. Cleland's "Population of Egypt."

several months in the summer the villages, fields and canals were baked dry and thoroughly disinfected by the sterilizing heat of the summer sun, whereas today these basin lands have been converted to perennial irrigation with the result that the village areas form a continuous damp incubator for the germs of anckylostoma and the slow flowing irrigation channels provide a perennial breeding ground for the shell fish that are the hosts of bilharzia.

It is also a proved fact that increased free flow irrigation in many parts of the Delta has raised the subsoil water table to the detriment of cultivation and public health conditions.

The rise of the water table and the increase of these parasitic diseases are now proved facts and their inter relationship is now accepted.

It is therefore here suggested that it is these same two developments in the country that have been the main cause of the mass drug desire and addiction of the fellahin.

What a victory it would be for science and the Government if they could find a way of eliminating the cause that has infected 90 per cent of the population with these enervating diseases and which, it is suggested, have been the principal cause of the mass drug addiction of the country and which has forced the Government in the last eight years to imprison some 27,000 persons for drug traffic and addiction.

The ideal should be to get back to the health conditions of thirty years ago when drug addiction was practically unknown and when the labour capacity of the Egyptian labourer was one of the country's most remarkable assets.

The other question that has arisen in the past and is showing signs of arising again is the soundness or otherwise of the present policy of total suppression of hashish and opium.

The question was fully treated on pages 48-50 of the Annual Report of 1934.

Some people still argue that the fellah should be allowed to have his hashish or his opium if he wants it: then they add "in moderation." Unfortunately this is a country where the word moderation means very little, the only factor that compels moderation is that of financial ability to buy, which, though it applies very much to the purchase of an imported drug like heroin, would not apply at all to hashish or opium once the regulations on local cultivation were relaxed. There are already signs that land owners in Upper Egypt are beginning to petition the authorities to withdraw the prohibition on opium poppy cultivation.



(١٣) طيارة من قوة الجيش المصرى استعملت في كشف زراعة الخشخاش غير المشم وعة وأخذصور فوتوغافية لهاوكات يقوم بهن المهة طيارون وموظفوت مصريون وقدأعب الاخصائون بهن الصور

(13) The Egyptian Army 'plane used for detecting and photographing illicit poppy cultivation. These special flights were carried out entirely by Egyptians and the photos obtained have been declared by experts to be admirable. The personnel shown in this photo are as follows:-

From left to right.

Mul. Awal Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motagalli Eff. Photographer Hussein Tewfic Eff. Yuzbashi Abdel Fattah El Bendari Eff. Mul. Awal Ahmed Abdel Razek Eff.

(13) Avion de l'Armée égyptienne dont on se sert pour la découverte et la prise de vues photographiques de la culture illicite des pavots à opium. Ces vols particuliers avaient été entièrement effectués par des aviateurs égyptiens et les vues photographiques prises en l'occurrence ont été reconnues par des connaisseurs comme remarquables.

Les aviateurs étaient de gauche à droite:—
Le lieutenant Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motagalli Effendi.
Le photographe Hussein Tewfik Effendi.
Le capitaine Abdel Fattah El Bendari Effendi. Le lieutenant Ahmed Abdel Razek Effendi.

To allow free production and consumption in Egypt of these two drugs would be a national and international disaster and even to flirt with the idea and allow a certain production and consumption under control would be a most complicated matter and a very dangerous policy to adopt, especially at a time when America and other countries are becoming seriously alarmed at the growing menace of hashish smoking.

The right policy for the Egyptian Government is to maintain in all their severity the anti drug laws that it possesses and at the same time to study most seriously and remove the immediate cause of the desire for drugs which is so deeply rooted in the country.

35

APPENDIX

Detection of Poppy Cultivation by Aircraft

The Egyptian Army Air Force having promised their cooperation in an attempt to locate illicit opium poppy cultivation from the air, special measures were taken by the Asyût C.N.I.B. during the last week of February to obtain information and locate one or more patches of poppy cultivation.

Having done so the fields were put under police guard to pre-

vent the owners uprooting the poppies.

On March 3, Flying officer Ahmed Abdel Razeq Eff. arrived at Asyût from Cairo in an Egyptian Army machine in company with Hussein Tewfiq Eff., an expert air photographer.

On that day owing to sand storm weather conditions it was decided that no photographing could be done but visibility was sufficiently good at 400 feet to enable the patches of poppy previously located from the ground to be identified from the air.

Yuzbashi El Bindari Eff., the Asyût C.N.I.B. officer, therefore, mounted with the Air Force officers and directed the pilot to the patches in question situated in the fields of the village of Awana

in the police district of Badari.

No difficulty was experienced in finding the patches and at a height of 400 to 600 feet the masses of white and mauve flowers were easily seen and identified as poppy.

Continuing their flight over the fields of the four police districts of Asyût, Abu Tig, Badari and Abnoub, a large number of hitherto unknown patches of poppy were seen and marked in on the map.

The following day, the visibility having improved, a large number of air photographs were taken of the poppy cultivations located the day before. In one case at Sahel Selim a large garden of some seven acres was noticed; the garden was surrounded by a high brick wall and in the centre of a fruit orchard a large patch of opium poppy of about one feddan was observed and photographed.

On the return of the aeroplane to Asyût the exact location of the patches seen and photographed from the air was worked out on the Survey map and police forces were at once despatched by lorry, the crops located and pulled up and the necessary procès-ver-

baux made.

Some of the photographs are reproduced on pages 173–176 of this report.

The experiment has amply proved the Director's contention that illicit opium cultivation has become widespread in the last two years owing to the slackness of the local authorities.

A rough estimate of price is of interest.



(۱٤) ساحل الغرب - صورة شائفة أبين كيفية اخفاء زراعة الخشخاش (مؤشر عليها بملامة x) غير المشروعة في وسط محصولات ذات سيقات طويلة

(14) SAHEL EL GHORAYEB — An excellent illustration of the manner in which the cultivation of illicit poppy plants (marked \times) is concealed by taller crops.

(14) SAHEL EL GHORAYEB — Une excellente illustration de la manière avec laquelle l'on dissimule la culture illicite des pavots à opium, (indiquée par \times) au milieu des hautes plantations.



(١٥) عزبن شاكر- حديقة غنّاه مصرية بنخيلها وأشجى اللبرنق ال نظهر بها زياعة انخشخاش غيرالشروعة (مؤشر عليها بعلامة X) متى دقق النظر في ها

(15) EZBET SHAKER — A pleasant Egyptian garden with its date-palms and orange groves. Here the illicit poppy (marked x) can be seen at closer range.

(15) EZBET CHAKER — Un beau jardin égyptien avec ses dattiers et sa pépinière d'orangers. L'on peut distinguer de près la culture du pavot à opium (indiquée par \times).

Before 1926 when opium poppy cultivation was made illegal, the two crops that were commonly sown on the river islands and sandy fore shores were opium poppy and onions and the average profit per acre on either was about L.E. 35 to 40.

Today with the high price of contraband opium this illegal cultivation of the poppy is a very profitable concern, the dirhem of opium is sold for 16 Piastres: with 144 dirhems to the rotl (equivalent to one English pound) and the feddan (English acre) producing roughly 24 rotls of opium, it can be reckoned that one feddan of illicit poppy cultivation today gives a profit of L.E. 550.

The Egyptian Army Air Force has now provided the Government with the weapon that has so far been lacking for the detection and prevention of this illicit cultivation.

It is now hoped to organize a series of systematic air patrols over the whole of the cultivated area of Upper Egypt.



(١٦) جزيرة بهينج - صورة تبين الزيراعة المصرية وبماحوض مزالفوك يعلوه حوض منزرع بالغشفا شب مؤيرعلامة X) النقطئه ما الألة الفوتوغرافية ليتبينهما البوليس وينخذا الإجراءات القانونية

(16) GEZIRET BAHIG — A typical illustration of Egypt's "strip" cultivation. In the foreground a crop of beans is shown. Above this appears a strip of wheat in which two patches of poppies (marked \times) have been detected by the camera and located for subsequent action by the Police.

(16) GUEZIRET BAHIG — Une illustration typique des bandes de terrain cultivées en Egypte. A l'avant du terrain l'on verra la récolte de fèves. Au dessus apparaît une bande de blé dans laquelle l'on a découvert deux pâtés de pavots, (indiqués par x) par les moyens d'une prise photographique, lesquels pâtés ont dûment été localisés pour les besoins des dispositions nécessaires à prendre par la police.

INDEX

A

Abdel Aziz Swan Kham								Pag 45
Abdel Ghani Mohamed Fathallah								63
Abdel Hamid Kelani								70
Abdel Fadil Abdu El Kashouti .								77
Abdel Latif Mohamed El Bataa								28
Abdel Latif Sheikh Abdulla								45
Abdel Mawgud Mohamed Aly						 		78
Abdel Monem Ahmed Qamh								68
Abdel Rahman Abdu Fouda								77
Abdel Rahman Mohamed								32
Abdu Ahmed El Zayat								77
Abdulla Jan Allee								42
Abdulla Selim Maghassib							-	57
Abdu Mitwalli Ali								22
Abdu Mohamed Mohamed								79
Adham Mohamed El Sirry								19
Advisory Committee								83
Ages and Professions of persons	in the	trad	le					124
Ages of prisoner addicts								130
Ah Hong								15
Ahmed Abu El Enein Hassan						 		26
Ahmed Ahmed El Meligui								
Ahmed Aly Mansour								60
Ahmed El Ridi				6	11.5	Long		77
Ahmed Ibrahim Hammam								70
Ahmed Mohamed El Hawala								23
Ahmed Mohamed Sayed								63
Air Force—detection of illicit cul-	tivatio	n						174
Albania								87
Aly Abdu El Agha								77
Aly Abdullah								
Aly Hassan Aref								
Aly Sayed El Barbari								
Aly Toba								46
Analysis of narcotics								
Analysis of prisoner addicts								
Anapniotis, Mikhali								32
Anavy, Isaac								
7, 2000 111 111 111 111		33						

										Pag
Anghelatos, George										11
Anteo, Agostinho										42
Arafa Hassan El Malakan										17
"Aramis," s.s										44
Ashur Ashur Amer										70
" Athos II," s.s										18
Aziza Mohamed El Mahdia										3
		E	3							
Badawy Omar Abdalla										68
Badr Bint Ragab Mohamed										75
"Barouda," s.s										45,53
Ben Menahem Zion						S				88
Blackman, W. E										28
"Bourgas," s.s										32,69
Bruce, George										26
Bulgaria										88
No.										
		C								
" Cairo City," s.s										30
" Calitea," s.s										34,40
Cantoni, Flamino								*		65
Caravassilis, Anna										67.
Caravassilis, Panayoti										66
Chan Chouen										15
Chang Seng										21
"Chenonceaux," s.s										36
Chung Ah Sung										31
Circulars issued by P.H.D										81
"City of Cairo," s.s										42
"City of Canton," s.s										45
"City of Hong-Kong," s.s										32
"City of Simla," s.s										41
Constantinou, Antoine								•••	•••	11
Convictions for possession of d	lrugs								•••	129
"Corfou," s.s							•••	•••		33
Cost of drugs in the Balkans								•••	•••	159
Crimes—nature of								•••		
84 () () () () () () () () () (137
		D								
Daily Quantities of Drugs cons	Silmo	d by	pric	onor	0.1.1	iota				100
Damietta	- umo	a by	Pris	oner	auu	ICUS		•••	•••	133
Davarias, Emmanuel					•••	•••	•••	***	•••	76
,							-			111

											Page
Deaths caused by drugs											158
Derwish Beydoun											92
Dimissoglou, Aristide											68
Divorce								,			158
Dracopoulos, Marica											67
Dracopoulos, Odissias											66
Drug addiction 400 years	ago										96
Duration of Addiction											131
			E								
Elias Rameh	•										36
Elias Shehata El Tarsha											62
Elie Neguib Gahchan											23
											156
											100
			F								
Farag Aly Abdullah Dardi	iri										70
Fines											152
Fouz Sawi Atia											70
Friedmann, Joshua											89
Frontiers Administration										54	
"Future"—(The Future)										94	171
(210 2 40410)											1/1
			G								
Gahchan, Elie Neguib											02
Greece		•••			•••				•••		23
~									***		89
Gregorutti, Guerino											36
			н								
Habib Dahman											40
Habib Rahman		•••		•••	•••	•••					43
Hadjioannou, M				•••					•••		34
				•••							28
Hamed Ahmed El Hussein	1						•••	•••	•••	•••	76
Hamid Ibrahim		•••		•••	•••						3
Hamza El Rashid		•••		•••		••••		•••		•••	77
									•••		79
Hassan Abdu El Fayoumi		•••			•••	•••					60
				• • • •	•••						78
Hassan Hassan El Hawari				•••							50
Hassan Kassab										•••	3
Hassan Mohamed Ibrahim											17
Hassan Selim											78
"Hoojkerk," s.s		***				***	***	***			15

Hussein Abu Awad											Page
Hussein El Nenai											76
TT . O										F-11:2	88
Hussein Gad Salem Hussein Ibrahim Bayoumi			•••								17
Hussein Murad el Geretly		•••									24
Hussein Soliman Hussein			•••								17
nussem somman Hussem								***			78
				1							
Ibrahim Abdel Rahman											. 70
Ibrahim Abdu				***							79
Ibrahim Ali Toba				3					•••		79
Ibrahim El Sayed El Bass											46
Ibrahim Hassan El Samal											77
Ibrahim Hassouna Saleh					• • • • •		•••		•••	•••	47
Ibrahim Sayed Saleh											29
Ibrahim Zoeir											17
Ioannou, Nestor											46
"Ionia," s.s							•••			****	73
T									•••		10
Ismail Mohamed Saad	•••	•••			•••	•••			•••		91
Ishian Mohamed Saad			•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		64
			J								
Judgments—by Consular (Cour	ts									154
Judgments—by Courts of	From	ntiers	Ad	mini	strat	ion					151
Judgments—by Native Co	urts										134
											101
			K								
Kalimeyni, Michel Emm.					1						68
Kalo Mansour											41
Khadr Osman El Sheriki											77
Khalil Aly El Gohari											25
"Khedive Ismail," s.s.											74
"Kioto," s.s											42
Kotchani, Yanko											89
			L								
Laloux, Florant			-								
Lange Matal:			•••		•••						38
	•••										88
Lebanon and Syria		•••	•••		•••						92
Legislation											81
Lejac, Mijo									1		40
Levy, Joseph											63
Levy, Samuel											66
Ling Ah Sing											20
Ling Ah Swee		1		10000							27



M

			IAN							
Maali Salem El Terbani			***		i		El Fa			
Macridis, Costa	.::	:::	:::	:::		:::				58 M
Macridis, Dimitri	.::			:::				ben	MA	88 M
Macridis, Stefanos	•••									88
Magamaal Ascomal	•••		N							88
Magamaal Assomal				•••		BIO	ra Mick	T'io	vdil	33 180075 M
Mahmud Abdel Wahab El Ser				***						Mature
Mahmud Abdou El Agha	ougi							ilizac	V	25 76
Mahmud Hussein El Bakari				•••	***			000	elA.	inil 60 M
Mahmud Mohamed El Shami									k, ²⁰	25
"Mahsud," s.s				•••						
"Maimyo," s.s	•		0							43 31
Mansour Atia Ghayath								···		31 ad 5410
"Mariette Pasha," s.s				ham	redal	V 100				
Massoud Ayoub				27.74	10011111			wine		17
Mastori, Sarandi			9		•••					71
Mastroandrea Nicolas					•••	•		•••		
Mastroandrea, Nicolas Maurel, Louis	***			***			00	tedo.	trim	Pathovan
Maurel, Louis Michaelidou, Vassiliki	***	***					1	TRAP.	inos	Paleologia T
Mohamed Abdel Rahman	***	***	fiel	118811	10.4	EZUTE	ysse	eswi1	at e	Palestin 80
Mohamed Abdou El Bayyaa	***			.::						80 9
Mohamed Abu El Maati El H										shadaq 62
		150								65 q
Mohamed Ahmed Qassem						***				65
Mohamed Aly Abdel Fattah										rate 73
Mohamed Amin Zein El Dine										24 9
Mohamed Badr			***	101163	(0 0	node		* 10	agu	27
										28
Mohamed Gan	2.8.3									41
				201						29
Mohamed Hassan El Shami							ttrin	SOLLI	F 11	Pictisch
Mohamed Ibrahim Youssef								total	200	70
Mohamed Idris Fadl							'ahid	circ A	· séal	22
							to the latest	4.90	242/2	19
Mohamed Ismail El Morr Mohamed Mohamed El Ghadba	an						¥- 180	(1 · 10	ototori	76
Mohamed Mohamed El Rouby	Serie.	40	west T	tests	mn**n	neito	111 8	otten	11:	70
Mohamed Mursi Sagr									ding	80
Mohamed Said El Badawi							gatio	Bran	their	40
Mohamed Seddiq Abdu El Agl										
Moretti, Yole										34
Mordiis, Antoine		0								10
Moyafis, George Mursi Ahmed El Barbeer										. 11
Mursi Ahmed El Barbeer		Y	d VI	(BI)	nimen		Tugs	T 10	8913	76
till in in in in in	year		Aut	THE	Dazie			1 10		12*

											Page
Mursi Mohamed El Fayu	mi										60
Musmat Ramibal										21010	34
Mustafa Ahmed Sebai			···								46
			- 1	-							
Nationality of Traffickers											123
Nature of Crimes											137
Negrakis, Vassili											12
Nicolini, Aleco											11
"Nijkerk," s.s											15
Tillion, o.o											
			C)							
Olracha Abdu El Acha											76
Okasha Abdu El Agha											
Omar Ben Borayek ben	мона	med	•••		•••		***	•••			70
	-		F	,							
Padovani, Roberto				•••						•••	38
Paleologou, Jean											10
Palestine railways—seizu						••••				•••	22
Panis, Cosma				•							68
Papadamanios, Evangelo											11
Papadopoulos, Dimitri											68
Paris, A			*****		****						27
"Patria," s.s											27
Pediotakis, Eustache				·	· · · · ·						30
Percentage of wages spen	nt by	add	icts		·						132
Perides, Petro			***		•••			*			71
Persia											91
Petroff, Christo		• • • • •									32
Philipoff, Christo				·							32
Pierischi, Toussaint					····						26
Pinelli, Christophe			**								26
Pothitakis, Aristide											10
Prevalence of Addiction											.112
"Principessa Olga," s.s.		*									50
Prisons—persons in priso	n un	der I	law	of N	Varco	tics					126
Propaganda			•								95
Provincial Branches			·							·	4
Pung Choye			• • • • •		-						18
#G M											
Q		***	(5							
Quantities of Drugs cons	umed	dail	y by	Ad	dicts				1	200	133
Quantities of Narcotics s										345	104



R

										Page
Rabeh Mohamed Fowzalla .										 45
Rameh, Elias										 36
Recidivism										 160
"Regele Carol," s.s										 23
Regulations issued by P.H.I										 81
Rizq Hassan El Hawas .										 23
"Roda," s.s										 74
			S							
Saadalla El Basha										 76
Saadalla El Sebae										
Salama Abou Ghrama										 58
Sallam Khidr										 55,57
Savva, Jean										 10
Sayeda Bekheit										79
Sayed Ibrahim Shehata .										 73
Sayed Mohamed Selim .										 70
Sebastianutti, Enrico										 40
Seizures, Coastguaras Admn	1.	• • • •								 46
Seizures, Frontiers Administ	tra	tion								 54
Seizures, in Egypt										 105
Seizures, on Steamers, by C	Coa	stgua	rds,	Cus	toms	and	Pol	ice		 99
Selim Abdulla Maghasseb										 57
Selim Souria										 58
Sentences										 138
"Serbino," s.s			****							 45
Sheikh Munir Aks Amir										 32
Sheteiwi Salem Soliman										 62
Shimshiroff, V										 32
Shounou										 41
Smitzidis Nicolas										61
Smuggling by steamships									9	 99
Sobhi El Lataqani										 77
Social effects of addiction										 158
Soumain, Auguste										 36
Speech at Geneva by Asst.	. I	Directo	or, (C.N.I	.В.					 168
Stafuzza, Giordano										 35
"Steamers:—										44
Aramis					•••		•••			 18
Athos II							***			 45,53
Barouda										00 00
Bourgas				•••						 02,00

Calitea	Steamers (contd.):—	Pag
Chenonceaux City of Cairo City of Cairo City of Hong-Kong City of Hong-Kong City of Hong-Kong City of Hong-Kong City of Simla Corfou Bas abass Hoojkerk Corfou Bas abass Hoojkerk Corfou Bas abass Hoojkerk Corfou Bas abass Hoojkerk Corfou Bas abass Corfou	Cairo City	30
City of Cairo City of Canton City of Hong-Kong City of Simla Corfou Hoojkerk Ionia Tinnia Corfou Tinnia Corfou Tinnia Corfou Tinnia Tinn	Calitea sllaxwo I bomado 1/34	40
City of Hong-Kong City of Hong-Kong Totty of Simla Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia City of Simla Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia City of Simla As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou	Chenonceaux acilal de	
City of Hong-Kong City of Hong-Kong Totty of Simla Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia City of Simla Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia City of Simla As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou Corfou As abysis Hoojkerk Tonia Corfou	City of Cairo	42
City of Simla and All Corfou and All Mongkerk and Hoojkerk and Hoojker	City of Carton	45
City of Simla Corfou Hoojkerk Ionia Tonia Tonia	City of Hong-Kong	32
Corfou	-City of Simla sawatt til nasaatt	47
Hoojkerk 15 Ionia 2 10 TKhedive Ismail 10 Khedive Ismail 10 Khedive Ismail 10 Khedive Ismail 10 Khedive Ismail 10 Marieste Ismail 11 Mahama 11 Mah	Corfou	33
Ionia		
TKhedive Ismail TKhioto To Maimyo To Maim		
Mahsud ansudo uoda and da vanudo and da vanudo and da vanudo uoda uoda and da vanudo uoda		
Mahsud Maimyo Mariette Pacha Mariette Pacha Nijkerk Tarria Patria Mariette Pacha Mariete Pacha Mariette Pacha Mariette Pacha Mariette Pacha Mariet		
Maimyo Ol Mariette Pacha Ol Mariette Pacha Ol Mariette Pacha Ol Mariette Pacha Ol Nijkerk Olijkerk Oli		
Of Mariette Pacha C Nijkerk C Patria OF Principessa Olga Other Regele Carol Other	To Maimyo	31
Thraki Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Sulima	Of Mariette Pacha	26
Tang Si Kiang Tang Sh Kiang Tang S	Richards Lacit and Lacit a	15
Of Principessa Olga Of Regele Carol Overall internation below the survey and the	El Patrio *	27
Oth Regele Carol Oth Roda Ro		
Roda Ad Serbino Rosserbino Rosserbino Rosserbino Rosserbinianth Astronomical A		92
Traki Co Ville de Beyrouth I. bus amotau D. abaugteso D. vd. aramasti no. caral 17 Co War Hindoo dosadad Milada M. 19 Co War Mehtar annua 20 Co War Sirdar annua 20 Co Zaafaran annua 20 Co Zaafaran annua 20 Co Zamalek annua 20 Co Zam	At Pode	40
CO Thraki CO Ville de Beyrouth Long amoleu Seangheau vide at an annual 17 Co War Hindoo deseangal vide de 19 Co War Mehtar annual 20 Co War Mehtar annual 20 Co War Sirdar annual 20 Co Zaafaran annual 20 Co Zaafaran annual 20 Co Zamalek annual 20 Co Zamale	ures, Cossiguaras Admin	458
War Hindoo descangal white A 19 86 War Mehtar aimus 20 86 War Sirdar 20 86 War Sudra 20 86 War Mehtar 20 86 War M	ures, "Frontiers Administration	SAT
War Hindoo 8d War Mehtar 8d War Mehtar 8d War Sirdar 6d War Sudra 9d Zaafaran 10d Zamalek	ures, in Egypt.	Seiz
War Mehtar 86 War Sirdar 64 War Sudra 25 Zaafaran 65 Zamalek Suez, C.N.I.B. Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Selim Ferghani Syria and Lebanon 67 Tang Si Kiang 67 Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Formation involved in the trade 68 War Mehtar 10 Zamalek 10 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 10 Zamalek 10 Zamalek 11 Zaafaran 11 Zaafaran 12 Zaafaran 13 Zaafaran 14 Zaafaran 15 Zaafaran 16 Zaafaran 17 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 19 Zaafaran 19 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 10 Zaafaran 11 Zaafaran 12 Zaafaran 13 Zaafaran 14 Zaafaran 15 Zaafaran 16 Zaafaran 17 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 18 Zaafaran 19 Zaafaran 19 Zaafaran 19 Zaafaran 10 Zaa	vine de Deyrouthhin.samsh.v.coastguards, ocusamination nor, samu	Seiz
War Sirdar War Sudra Zaafaran Zamalek Suez, C.N.I.B. Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Fong Ah Sing Crades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tange Si Kiang Tange Si Kiang Tange Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Tange Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Thraki," s.	m Abdular Maghasseb	198
Cafaran Calculated and the control of the control	88 NV Gill	The second
Zaafaran Zamalek Suez, C.N.I.B. Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Cong Ah Sing Crades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tamal Authorited 48–80 Tamal Authorited 48–80 Tamal Authorited 48–80 Touthorited 48–80 Touthorited authorited 48–80 Touthorited 48–80 Touthorited 48–80 Touthorited 48–80 Touthorited 48–80	Tences	
Zamalek Suez, C.N.I.B. Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Clord A Sing Claracter of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Toundant August 148–80 Toundant 158 Toundant 168 Toundan	Conduction was such as well as	16
Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon Fang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Fong Ah Sing Crades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Toutout 18 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	CO Z Minni Alarman	40
Suliman Salama Khidr. Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Cong Ah Sing Crades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Souria Addiction Selim Ferghani Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Selim Ferghani Addicts Suliman Souria Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Selim Ferghani Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Selim Ferghani Addicts Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Selim Ferghani Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Selim Ferghani Addicts Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Selim	20 Zamalek namide melez i485	80
Suliman Selim Ferghani Suliman Souria Syria and Lebanon T Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Clored A Sing Clares of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Suliman Selim Ferghani addiction of the Lebanon add	Suez, C.N.I.B. Y floridam	Siti
Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Claracter of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Sing Ah King. Claracter of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Thr	Suhman Salama Khidr	38
Syria and Lebanon Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Clarades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Thraki," s.s.	Sulman Selim Fergham	578
Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Sing Ah King. Clong Ah Sing Clardes of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tang Si Kiang ALLW.D. Tatoonid Last. Magnetic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tool Addicts of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade	Suliman Souria equitamenta vd guilgen	588
Tang Si Kiang Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Sing Ah King. Clong Ah Sing Clardes of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tang Si Kiang ALLW.D. Tatoonid Last. Magnetic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade Tool Addicts of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade	Syria and Lebanon maputal id	928
Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Clong Ah Sing Clarades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade 11 20 11 24 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	nal effects of addiction	Soc
Thraki," s.s. Cichenkel, W. Cing Ah King. Clong Ah Sing Clarades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade 11 20 11 24 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	imain, Auguste	Sot
Thraki," s.s. Fichenkel, W. Fing Ah King. Flong Ah Sing Florades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade 11 2011 124	lang Si Klang dad in tatoend task in door	219
Fichenkel, W	"Thraki," s.s.	ile
Frades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade	Fichenkel, W	88
Prades of Persons involved in the trade	Ting Ah King	31
Prades of Parcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade	Cong Ah Sing	21
Trades of prisoner addicts 128	Prades of Narcotic Addicts and Persons involved in the trade 12	24
	Prades of prisoner addicts	28



									Page
Tricks of the trade		 			 		 		78
Turkey		 			 		 		93
									90
			V						
Valsamis, Jean									
Valvia N D					 		 		10
Valvis, N.P		 			 		 		68
"Ville de Beyrouth,"		 			 		 		17
Vlahos, N.A		 			 		 		68
Voutsinas, D		 			 		 		13,74,89
Voutsinas, T		 			 		 		13,74,89
			M						
"War Hindoo," s.s.		 			 		 		19
"War Mehtar," s.s.					 		 		20
"War Sirdar," s.s					 				31
"War Sudra," s.s.									
Woman's Christian Te					 		 		16
Wong Ah Nee					 		 		95
					 		 	٠.٠	21
Wong Lih		 •••			 •••		 		44
			Y	,					
Yannoulis, Esfstathios					 		 		10
Yong Ah Moh					 		 		16
Yousha Abdou Fouda		 			 		 		77
Youssef Ibrahim El E	zabi	 			 		 		18
			2						
"Zaafaran," s.s									10
Zakaria Omar		 			 		 •••		40
		 			 		 		17
Zaki Aly El Hariri					 •••		 		67
"Zamalek," s.s		 			 •••	•••	 		48,80